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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XIX NO. 32– BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY'S GREAT HOMAGE TO NATION'S LEADER.

MAMMOTH MEETING ON AZAD MAIDAN

No Swaraj Without Sacrifice.

PUNDITJI SERVED INDIA UNTIL HIS LAST BREATH.

Fifty Thousand Bare-Headed Citizens Pass Condolence Resolution, All Standing.

A striking homage to the memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru was paid by the citizens of Bombay who assembled in their thousands on the Azad Maidan on Friday morning.

Over 50,000 bare-headed mourners, men and women, participated in the public meeting held to mourn the loss of the great national leader. Black flags were prominently displayed on the maidan.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

Eloquent tributes to the leadership and patriotism of Pandit Motilal were voiced by leaders representing every community and political party in Bombay.

Panditji's dying wishes were revealed to the audience by Dr. Syed Mahmood, the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, who was the companion to Pandit Motilal in Naini jail.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED.

Dr. Mahmood said that Pandit Motilal had intimated to the Government that he was himself inaugurating the no-tax campaign and had refused to pay Rs. 30,000 income tax. Panditji was awaiting the confiscation of his residence and property and was looking forward to a life in a humble cottage in Allahabad.

Panditji was also inclined strongly to believe that the country's demands would not be conceded until great sacrifices were made by the people.

"Only two day ago I was by the bed-side of Pandit Motilal. I touched his feet and asked for his blessings and left Allahabad. But I had never even dreamt that I would have to preside at a meeting held to mourn his loss". In these poignant sentences Sardar Vallabhbhai, the President-elect of the ensuing Congress gave expression to his sorrow, at the sad demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru, presiding over a mammoth public meeting held on the Azad Maidan on Friday evening.

Leaders of all communities representing every school of political thought joined in the eloquent tributes to the departed leader. Conspicuous on the platform were:—Sardar Vallabhbhai, Dr. Sayed Mahmood, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha. Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, Maulana Mahomed Irfan, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Lady Abbas Ali Baig, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. Dr. Choitram, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mrs. Perin Captain. Maulana Mohiuddin Kasuri, Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Kassum Mitha.

Sjt. A. B. Kalhatkar proposed Sardar Vallabhbhai to the chair and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi seconded.

A SAD OCCASION.

Addressing the gathering Sardar Vallabhbhai said that it was a very sad occasion. They had met there to mourn the loss of their great leader Pandit Motilal Nehru. The whole country was mourning his loss. Only two days ago he left Allahabad after seeing Panditji, but he had never even dreamt that he would have to preside over a meeting which was convened to mourn his loss. It was difficult adequately to express the geat sorrow which surged the heart of every patriot at the loss of Panditji.

A GREAT GENERAL.

Panditji was the General of India's non-violent army. As an ordinary soldier in that army, the Sardar said, he had the pleasure to serve under him and he would ever remember the kind treatment that was accorded to him by his General at all times. The country conferred upon him the greatest honour of presiding over the Indian National Congress twice in his life and both occasions were critical in India's political life. But the services which Panditji rendered to the cause of India's freedom during the last nine months were of outstanding merit. Just as Panditji fought his political adversaries, so did he fight with death itself.

HIS UNFINISHED WORK.

The proper way to give expression to their feelings of sorrow and demonstrate their loyalty and devotion to Panditji was to resolve to complete his unfinished work. In conclusion the Sardar said that Panditji was respected both by his friends and foes which was due to his great personality. Though Panditji had passed away his life was a source of inspiration to all.

A STEADFAST PATRIOT.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas then moved the following resolution:—"The citizens of Bombay in a public meeting assembled place on record their profound grief at the lamentable demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the beloved leader of his people and the steadfast patriot, who had guided with courage and wisdom the counsels of the nation at a critical period in its history and who having undergone the utmost sacrifices and sufferings in the cause of the country passed away in the service of the motherland.

"This meeting further conveys its heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehu and other members of his family in their sad bereavement."

A CLEAN FIGHTER.

Speaking on the resolution Sir Purshottamdas recalled his association with Panditji in the Legislative Assembly and paid an eloquent tribute to his tact, sagacity, political courage, and his able leadership of the Swaraj party and added that his achieyements in the Assembly would be remembered even when India won Swaraj and a really Indian parliament was established. Though the Swaraj party was in a minority the Pandit never lost courage and fought with tremendous determi-

(Continued on page 9).

BODY TAKEN TO ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

Wrapped In National Flag.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

The news of his death spread quickly and thousands of people rushed to Kalakankar House.

At about 11 a.m. the body, wrapped in a national flag, was put on a decorated car and taken towards Rae Bareily road on the way to Allahabad through Badshan Magh, Kaiser Bagh Aminabad and Hewett Road.

Apart from the crowd on the road all house tops and elevated places were thronged, while hundreds of people kept running with the car. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Moharlal Saxena were with the bier while Mr. S. R. Pandit was seated at the wheel.

Immediately behind, Mahatma Gandhi drove in a closed car with Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mira Bai. A long string of cars followed the procession to the outskirts of Lucknow.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

—:o:—

Mr. K. Nataranjan, writes:—

"Pandit Motilal Nehru's death at this juncture is a great national calamity. When I saw him three weeks ago in his home in Allahabad, I knew that his illness was serious, but did not suspect that death was so near. I hoped and expected that, although physically weak, he would be able to take part in the important negotiations in connection with the Round Table Conference about to be transferred to India. To my remark that I hoped he was not worrying too much over the political situation, Panditji replied that although he was not taking an active part, he could not help thinking of these things. There is no doubt that the breakdown of his health was primarily due to the great strain of the last few months. The gravest blunder perpetrated by Government,—was the refusal to allow Panditjee when he was last in Bombay to see Mahatma Gandhi, and his arrest soon after his memorable interview with Mr. George Slocombe. Pandit Motilal has died a martyr in the cause of his country. In a self-Governing India, he would have held the reins of Government by the unanimous choice of his countrymen. That a man of his ability and stature should have been imprisoned and released only when his health completely broke down, carries its own comment on the real nature of the system under which we live.

Gandhiji's Right Hand Gone.

Sjt. Rajendra Somnarayan in a statement says:—

Panditji's death is a national calamity. India has been bereaved of her soul, Gandhiji of his right hand and the Congress of its heart. Pandit Motilalji was a connecting link between Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal.

SJT. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM.

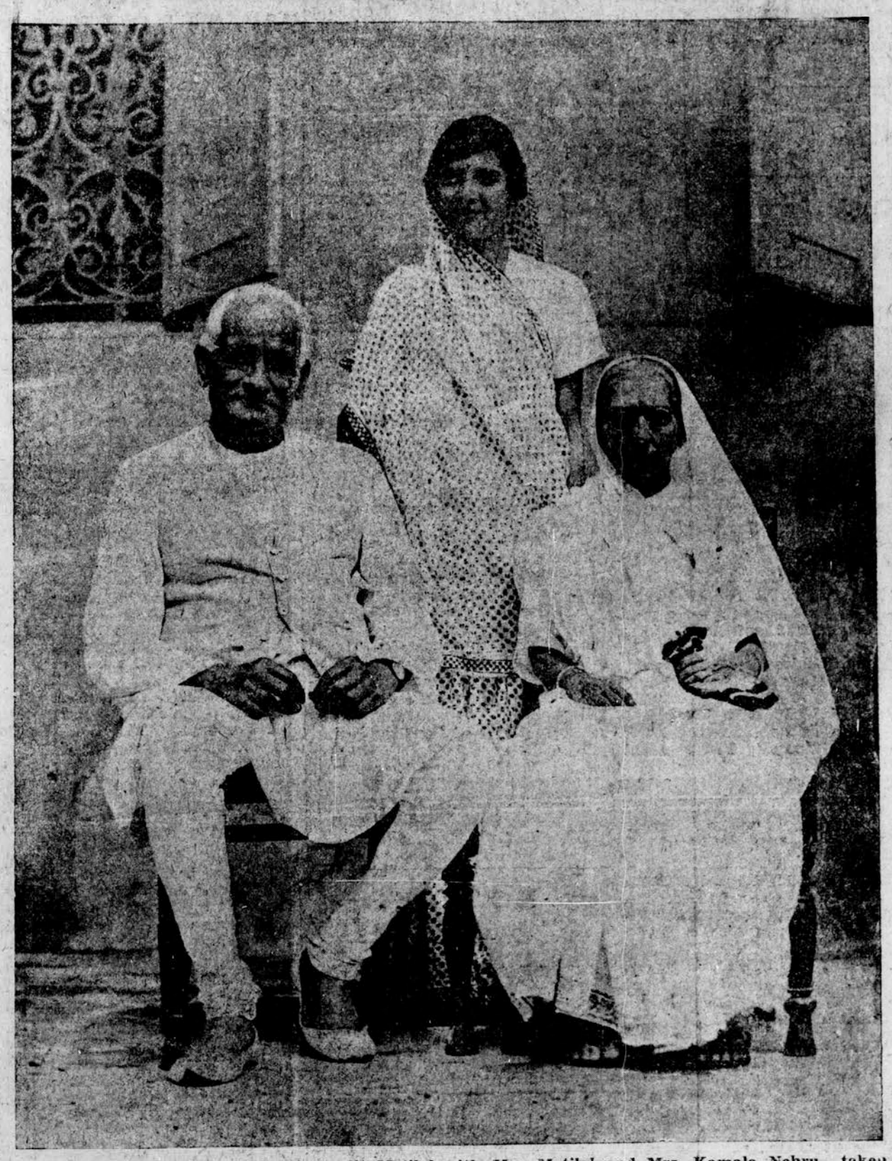
—:o:—

Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram a member of the Working Committee has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal:—

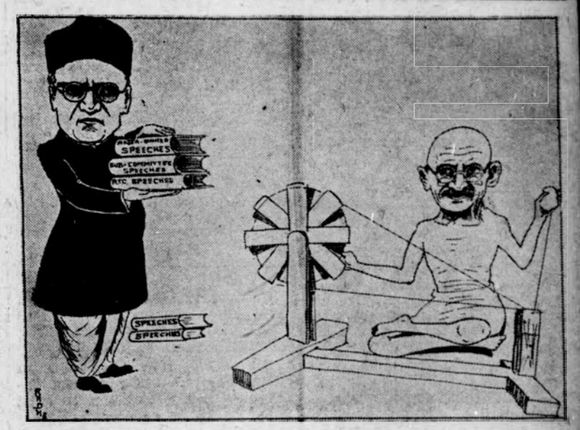
"There could hardly be any greater loss to the country at this juncture.

EARLIER MESSAGES OF PANDITJI.
See Page 16.

PANDITJI'S LAST VISIT TO BOMBAY.



An exclusive photograph o Pandit Motilal with Mrs. Motilal and Mrs. Kamala Nehru taken by a "Chronicle" staff photograpner, while the Panditji was last in Bombay during his convalescence.



R. T. C. achievement. nothing but speeches but everything noted!

Mahatmaji: "Well, Mr. Jayakar, have you brought anything this time at least?"

Jayakar: "Mahatmaji, here are all the speeches we have delivered and you can go through them. We told them all we had to say and everything has been noted!"

KNIGHTS OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE RETURN HOME.

—:o:—

Mr. N. M. Joshi Disillusioned About Their "Achievements."

WORKING-CLASS IS NOT INTERESTED IN MERE CHANGE OF MASTERS.

R. T. C. Proposals—A Concession To Indian Aristocracy And Middle-Class Oligarchy.

Interviewed on the results of the Round Table Conference Mr. N. M. Joshi said:—

"The result of the Round Table Conference may be regarded as satisfactory from the point of view of the Princes and of the middle-class politicians inasmuch as the political power except as regards the transitory safeguards reserved in the hands of the Viceroy, is to be transferred to the Indian Aristocracy and the middle class oligarchy. But so far as the Indian working-classes are concerned they are not interested in the mere change of masters. They want the establishment of real democracy in India wherein they will get their due share of power.

POSITION WILL BE WORSE.

Unfortunately in the outline of the constitution which has resulted out of the reports of the various Committees there is no provision made for giving to the working-classes their due share in the political power that may be transferred and I am afraid that the constitution is so framed that the interest of the working-classes will not only be not safeguarded but their position will even become worse to some extent.

NO ADULT SUFFRAGE.

In the first place the constitution which is not based on adult suffrage cannot give the working classes adequate representation in the Legislatures. I shall even prefer some form of indirect election through electoral colleges if adult suffrage is found to be impracticable in a direct system of election. If the number of votes must be kept down in any case to make elections manageable this can be done by fixing an age limit, say, of 30 years or even 40 years before which no person will be eligible for voting. But this limit must apply to all classes equally so that there will be fairer distribution of political power among all classes. Unfortunately the Franchise Committee which was dominated by the representatives of the middle classes did not pay any heed to these considerations being anxious to get the political power in their own hands. They did not even agree to increase the size of the Indian Legislatures to make it equal to the size of the British Parliament. Such an increase would have facilitated greater enfranchisement without increasing the size of the constituencies.

LABOUR INTEREST SACRIFICED.

Secondly the Federation in which labour legislation and its enforcement are not made federal subjects is of no interest to the working classes. Unfortunately the Federal Relations Committee did not agree to make "labour" a federal subject. It is suggested that the Labour legislation should be a Central Subject for British India alone but as the administration of such legislation is made provincial the Central Legislatures cannot pass legislation which may throw financial burden upon provincial treasuries without creating deadlocks or without leaving the legislation ineffective. Moreover, when the Federation comes into existence the argument that Labour legislation throwing some financial burden upon industry if made applicable only to British India, will drive the industry from British India to Indian States, is bound to have some more weight.

FEDERAL SUBJECTS.

Thirdly, if the Indian constitution becomes Federal with a limited power of ratifying conventions of the International Labour Conference the conventions will be treated only as recommendations which have less practical utility.

NO SAFETY FOR WORKERS.

Thus the outline of the constitution framed at the Round Table Conference does neither give any political power to the working classes nor safeguard effectively their interests. I still hope that when further discussion will be started these defects will be removed.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced C O M-POUNDERS. Apply personally with copies of Certificates and application between 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 1.
A 2463.

WANTED—LADIES desirous to work in Life Assurance line on liberal salaries from Rs. 60 per month. Please apply Box No. 654, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2475.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-Smart Ladies and Intelligent Gents for Carnival Stalls. Apply personally at DAZZLING DIAMOND PARK, Parel Road, oppo. Kala Chauki Post Office form 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
A R4290.

WANTED—Limited number of AGENTS for our Teas on large commission and remuneration. Deposit required. Apply to: The ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris).
A R4284

WANTED—Influential District Agents For People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes. Strong National Directorate, Low Premiums. Apply CHAINANI & Co., Post Box 4001, Bombay 7.
A R4141

WANTED—CANVASSERS to secure consignments for Wool, hides and skins. Apply to Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4261

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.
A R4168

WANTED—SECRETARIES and AGENTS on Pay and Commission for a well managed Provident Insurance Concern, having Unique Schemes for unrepresented districts. Apply THE RAJNAGAR BANKING & INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
A 2458

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG INDIAN MEN of good family and reference to sell a popular household article for a very old and well established firm. Straight commission basis. Good returns for active and honest men. Reply in own handwriting stating sales experience, education, and references, to Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2485

WANTED—A competent self-corresponding SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Commercial Firm. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4289

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT for the Process Department of a Leading English Daily in Northern India. Must have full experience of line, half tone and three colour and be qualified to carry on correspondence and control staff. Apply stating minimum salary acceptable to L. C/O. B. DATTARAM & CO., Wadekar Building, Girgaon, Bombay.
A 2474

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANT has vacancy for ARTICLED CLERK (Incorporated Accountant's Apprentice). Premium 2,500 without return. Payable in three instalments. Apply MAN—— & CO., 118, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R 4286

WANTED
for **INDIA EQUITABLE**
Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
To THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
79 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A CLERK for Mill Stores Firm, knowing Correspondence, Typewriting and Gujerati Accounts. Write to Box No. 655, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4294.

MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES —The Madon Memorial Committee invite applications to reach the undersigned before 20th February, from Economists to deliver two lectures in Bombay on: (1) "The Present Position of the Currency of India," and (2) any subject of the Lecturer's choice in about the first week of April, 1931. The remuneration will be Rs. 750 for two lectures. J. K. MEHTA, Honorary Secretary, 31, Murzban Road, Bombay.
A 2448.

WANTED—AGENTS for canvassing orders for Silks. BALLA CHINA KAMARAJU BROS., Silk Merchants, Peddapuram, (Madras Presidency).

Situations Wanted

A MAN OF TWENTY YEARS' Business Experience in Iron, Metal Hardware, Railway and Engineering Stores wants to join any respectable firm in partnership, service or representation. Write to Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4283

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CONSULT PROFESSOR SHROFF for correct New York Cotton Closing Figure. Daily correct results obtained. Scheme to earn Rs. 750 monthly explained. Opposite Light of Asia Restaurant, near, G. P. O. BOMBAY.
P R4292.

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DEAFNESS

Safe sure tnd guaranteed cure without relapse. For full particulars apply TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.

FAMOUS "YOUNG MARX" "Sure Hair Restorer". Truest Friend of the man with Alopecia Baldness, Scalps, Dandruff. An ounce bottle as 12/-. Can be had only from "Young Marx", (Dr. B. F. MUKATI), Dada Building, Soparibarg Road, Bombay.
T R 4274

Matrimonial

HINDU GENTLEMAN, Widower with no issue, age 30, British University Graduate, drawing Rs. 900, as Gazetted Officer in Superior Service, wishes to hear of an attractive and educated girl with view to matrimony. No caste or religious prejudices. Correspondence treated strictly confidential. Reply with full particulars to Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 4232

WANTED—A cultured self-reliant LADY to marry and cooperate with an LL.B. widower, devoted to Politics and without encumbrances. No restriction of caste community or religion. Please write in own handwriting to "D. L." c/o G. P. O. Box 126, Bombay.
M 2429

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BUNGALOW AT THANA (Charai), Onestoreyed. 9 rooms. Well-built. Total Area 175 square-yards. Freehold. SPLENDID SITUATION. Value Rs. 8,000/-. UNIQUE CHANCE. Apply Box No. 659, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
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EXCELLENT, FIT FOR PRINCES —Motor bodies FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. Suitable to the Chassis of 18, 17, 16-12 by 6 by 5 feet.—(1) Most luxurious all steel 6 seater body by Brunn of America Extra seats revolving. Front seats tip up. Rear and Front position of roof to open and close instantaneously. Double windscreens. Finely painted upholstered. (2) 4 seater Saloon body by H. J. Mulliner Co., London. Front seats tip. Double Windscreen. Finely painted and upholstered. (3) Special Sports open 4 seater touring body by H. J. Mulliner and Co., London. Paint and upholstery good. (4) Special drop head Coupe' body by H. J. Mulliner and Co., London. Spacious and most comfortable dickey at rear Seats are chair type and adjustable to any position. Finely painted and upholstered. (5) Special 7 passenger touring body by famous Coach Builders, Van-den-Plas of Paris. Hood of special construction carried in concealed container. Painted and upholstered well. References may be made to the HAKIM STATE GARAGE, Alwar, in this connection.
JA 2464

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—ROOMS, Padamsee House, Princess Street. Apply A. HASANALI & CO., 163, Chakla.
C R4295.

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS, one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyauji House, Chowpatty Seaface.
C 7000

CHEAP DOUBLE and SINGLE well lighted and AIRY ROOMS for respectable families of any community in Cassam Mitha's new buildings near B. B. Railway Station Lower Parel.
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FORT CENTRAL LOCALITY.—Office Rooms. Rs. 25 to 125; Shop 300; Godown 100 to 200. Apply Box No. 656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—For Ladies and Gents. Do you like to learn COMPLETE TYPEWRITING at RUPEES TWELVE? Only six will be admitted. Please apply sharp to Box No. 657, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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E 2427

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L R4167

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GREAT and VARIED COMMERCIAL FIELDS in GLORIOUS PERSIA in Indian and European Piece-Goods, Dyed Yarns, Leathers, Washing Soaps, Medicines, Glass, Papers, Industrial Machineries, Metal-lines, Pumps, Military Supplies and many other commodities of daily use. Virgin field for Life, Marine and Fire insurances. Advertiser just returned from Persia, willing to work for any Firm already having office and good name in Bombay with Indian and European connections. Apply to Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 4288

INCREASE YOUR SALES in the present slack days by most Modern method of Advertising. Our "Rotax" Electric fitting lights and advertises. Attracts everybody's eye to your Showroom. Going cheap. THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO., opp. Central Bank, "Bombay House," Bruce Road Phone 20595.
T 2478

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—DYEING JIGGERS, New or Second-hand, in working order, batch rollers of rubber or Porcelain preferred. Apply or see personally: The MANAGER, THE RUBY MILLS, LTD., Dadar, Bombay.
N 2465

DISTILLERIES, as Algin Stills, Electric Pumping sets, Dynamo Steam Pumps, Air Compressor, Gas Engines, Boiler, Vats, Copper Refrigerator, Weighing Machines, Copper, Iron and steel pipes, fittings, Valves, lot of new stores, and spares, etc., at Khanapur. Cookers, Automatic Telephone, etc. at Nasik, Dynamos, Motor Pumps, Vats, etc., at Surat. Offers for the whole lot or separate Machinery should be sent to the undersigned Selling Agents, authorized by Excise Commissioner.
M. H. DINSHAW & CO.,
Apollo Street, Bombay.
N R4264.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 9th February, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

66. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For appointing Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay to be a member of the Water Committee.

67. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For requesting the Commissioner to improve the dilapidated condition of the Chowki at the Tank Bunder Hindu Cemetery.

68—69. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(68) For expressing opinion that the Indian subjects of Portugal domiciled in Bombay should be exempted from the operation of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, 1918, and (69) For obtaining a comprehensive report from the Commissioner on the occurrence of Cholera cases at 3rd Bholwada, Bhuleshwar.

70—71. From Mr. G. I. Griffiths, seconded by Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For requesting the Commissioner (70) to take in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police, steps to remove hawkers from the pavements in Esplanade Road and Hornby Road, and (71) to suggest ways and means to obviate the increasing beggar nuisance in the City.

72. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to submit early draft rules for the introduction of a system of interpellations at Corporation Meetings.

73. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad—For obtaining a report from the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee on the advisability of amending the Municipal Act so as to lay down definite qualifications and disqualifications for non-Councillor members of the Schools Committee.

74. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas —For appointing a Committee to consider the question of reorganizing all Municipal Departments with a view to effecting retrenchments, etc.

75—76. From Prof. V. G. Rao, seconded by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale—For appointing Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar to be a representative of the Corporation on the Boards of Management of (75) the St. Catherine's Rescue Home, and (76) the Mahila Mandal Sewing Class.

77—78. From Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.—For presenting (77) a Farewell Address to Lord Irwin, on his retirement from the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and (78) an Address of Welcome to Lord Willingdon, Viceroy-Designate of India, on his arrival in Bombay.

79. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the dilapidated condition of premises in Case No. 343, Scheme No. 57 of the Bombay Improvement Trust at Sewri Cross Road.

80. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal—For expressing opinion that no licenses are necessary for the storage of cotton and oil seeds and for amending Schedule M accordingly, and for levying a fee of Re. 1 for the license pending amendment of the Municipal Act.

81—82. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For requesting the President to approach Government with a request to undertake legislation for amendment of the Municipal Act, (81) so as to provide therein that the minimum Cash Balance at the end of the year shall not be less than Rs. 7,50,000 instead of Rs. 1,00,000 as at present, and (82) so as to provide therein that the Corporation shall consider and dispose of the Expenditure Side of the Budget Estimates before the Income Side is considered.

83. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas —For appointing a Committee to revise the Municipal constitution in conformity with the present times, etc.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th February, 1931.
2431

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on the sad demise of one of our Directors, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, K.C.S.I., the Offices of The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and also the three concerns Spring Mills, Textile Mills and Dyeworks, were closed yesterday in the afternoon, as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased Director.

Similarly, the Offices of The Century Spg., & Mfg., Co., Ltd., as well as that Company's Century and Zenith Mills were also closed as Sir Jamsetjee was a Director of that Company also.

For The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg., Co., Ltd.,
NOWROSJI WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
2479

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1931, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to mourn the loss caused by the most lamentable demise of Shrijut Pandit Motilal Nehru.

By Order of the Committee,
RATILAL T. THAKKAR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 6th February, 1931.
2430

Tender.

MADURA MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of coal for use in this Municipality during the year 1931-32. The coal should be of the best quality and tenders should be accompanied by the latest analytical test certificate of the Government Test House, Alipore. Supplies must be free from dust, well screened and delivered at the Drainage Main Pumping Station at Sandalpet and the two water works Pumping Stations at Kochadai and Arapalayam about 2-1/2 miles, 3 miles and 1 mile off, respectively, from the Railway Weigh Bridge.

2. The approximate quantity of coal required for the whole year will be about 900 tons for the Sandalpet Station, 700 tons for Kochadai and 400 tons for Arapalayam.

3. Tenders superscribed "Tender for the supply of coal for the year 1931-32" should reach this office at or before 5 P. M. on the 23rd February, 1931 and must be accompanied by an earnest money deposit of Rs. 200. The tenderer will not be allowed to show as earnest money any amount that may be due to him from this Municipality. The successful tenderer will be required to make a further deposit of Rs. 300 within a fortnight from the date of disposal of tenders and execute at his cost, a contract agreement a draft of which shall be furnished by this office, and in case of default the earnest money will be forfeited and contract cancelled.

4. The Council reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning reasons therefor. The deposit amount of the successful tenderer will be returned only after all the vouchers in respect of payment for the supply are audited.

(Sd.) L. K. TULASIRAM,
Chairman.
Municipal Office,
Madura, 30-1-31.
2462.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAGNESHWAR SHANKER, late of Bombay Audich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant at the time of his death residing at 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai SUNDERBAI, widow of Jagneshwar Shanker the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Audich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ...Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL

The 6th day of February, 1931.

Messrs. JHAVERY AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2483

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic that a check should be exercised on the excavations made on public thoroughfares in connection with the "Holi" festival, the public are hereby warned that no holes should be dug on public roads, without the written permission of the undersigned, as provided for in Section 322 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Subjects to certain conditions permission for digging holes in such public streets as are not traversed by tramways, or treated with tar, bitumen, sheet asphalt or similar materials or paved with settstones will be granted for a period not exceeding six days (i.e. for the full-moon day and the following five days) free of charge, on application to the City Engineer, not later than 14th February 1931.

N. D. MEHTA,
Ag: MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th February, 1931.
2452

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRUSTEES of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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Dated this 5th day of February, 1931.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2477

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REVOLUTIONARY GOVT. IN POWER.

President Chiang Kai-Shek Outlines Administrative Policy

BERLIN, Jan. 1.

Impressive ceremonies were witnessed at the National Government Building on November 24 when President Chiang Kai-shek was formally inducted as concurrently President of the Executive Yuan; General Chang Hsueh-liang and Mr. Yu Yiu-jen as members of the National Government Council; and General Chang Chih-kiang as pacification Commissioner for Kiang-su. President Hu Han-min presided and a large group of Party and Government leaders was present.

Mr. Wu Chih-hui administered the oath of office on behalf of the Central Party Headquarters and President Hu Han-min handed over the seals.

WHAT PEOPLE CAN DEMAND.

In his speech of admonition, Mr. Wu pointed out that the people, constituting as they do, the motive power of the Government, were entitled to demand of the latter security of life and property, enforcement of reconstruction measures, and the maintenance of peace and tranquillity so that they might engage in their peaceful pursuits without fear and molestation.

He expressed the hope, therefore, that the new incumbents would obey faithfully the will of the late Party Leader (Dr. Sun) in exerting themselves for the realisation of the aspirations of the nation.

President Hu also emphasised that revolutionists should not consider themselves entitled to any special privilege, but should always be ready to shoulder and carry out their responsibilities, however heavy. He hoped that the new incumbents would fulfil their duties with fidelity and fearlessness.

CHIANG'S REPLY.

In reply, President Chiang said that in the performance of his duties, he would obey the bequeathed teachings of the late Party Leader, abide by the laws and ordinances and exert himself with energy and fidelity. In particular, he would practise strict economy of public funds and the adoption of the Merit system in the employment of public servants. Corruption and other malpractices in any Ministry would not be tolerated.

In a brief speech, General Chang Hsueh-liang also pledged himself to obey the laws and ordinances of the Party and the Government. Whatever he had in his mind, he would never hesitate to give frank utterance to. This he considered to be the best way of serving the Government.

Outlining his policy in his current post as President of the Executive Yuan, President Chiang Kai-shek, in a speech delivered on November 25, before the Ministers and ranking members of the staffs of the various Ministers and Commissions, stressed the imperative need of strict observance of law and discipline, absolute abstention from corruption and official nepotism, and enhancement of administrative efficiency so as to do away with the present state of lethargy and stagnation. He also voiced his determination to deal sternly, according to law, with any official found guilty of corruption, negligence of duty or other improper conduct.

After deploring the fact the National Government, ever since the establishment of the National Capital at Nanking had been handicapped by administrative in any noteworthy achievements President Chiang pointed out that, deplorable though it undoubtedly was, Government officials might, however, excuse themselves on the ground that the progress of military operations had exhausted the resources of the country and made the enforcement of political programmes extremely difficult; and that the governmental machinery was far from perfect and smooth in its working.

With the complete liquidation of the rebellion and improvement of the Government machinery, Government officials could no longer find any excuse for shirking their responsibilities.

Continuing, President Chiang pointed out that should the state of confusion and inactivity now obtaining in the Administration remain unrectified, the Government's efforts for military rehabilitation, bandit-suppression, and enforcement of district autonomy would be doomed to failure.

After recapitulating the main short-comings in the present Government administration, upon which he dealt at length in a proposal to the recent 4th Plenary Session; namely: (1) lack of clear demarcation of the duties of various Government organs; (2) prevalence of nepotism in the employment of public servants; (3) ignoring the orders of the superior Government organs; (4) indolence and irresponsibility; (5) prevalence of corruption; (6) encroachment upon the rights of the people and (7) reluctance to do anything likely to incur the enmity of colleagues; President Chiang went on to say, in part, as follows:—

Our comrades must realize that they constitute a part of the Government as an entity. Not only should they be careful and industrious in the performance of those duties, which come within their respective jurisdiction; they must also pay attention to the policies of the Government as a whole. They should refrain absolutely from encroaching upon the sphere of other Government organs.

With regard to income and disbursement, they must strictly conform to the Provisional Regulations governing the formulation of budgets. No Government organ should regard the revenue which it collects as its own and detain it, instead of remitting it to the Central Treasury, thereby reducing the Government revenue and upsetting the accounting system.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

Our comrades must be fully alive to the fact that they are members of a Revolutionary Government, and that, as such, they should be above corruption. They should, therefore, abstain absolutely from corrupt practices or commercial activities, so as not to stain the repute of the Revolutionary Government. Strict economy of public funds should also be practised.

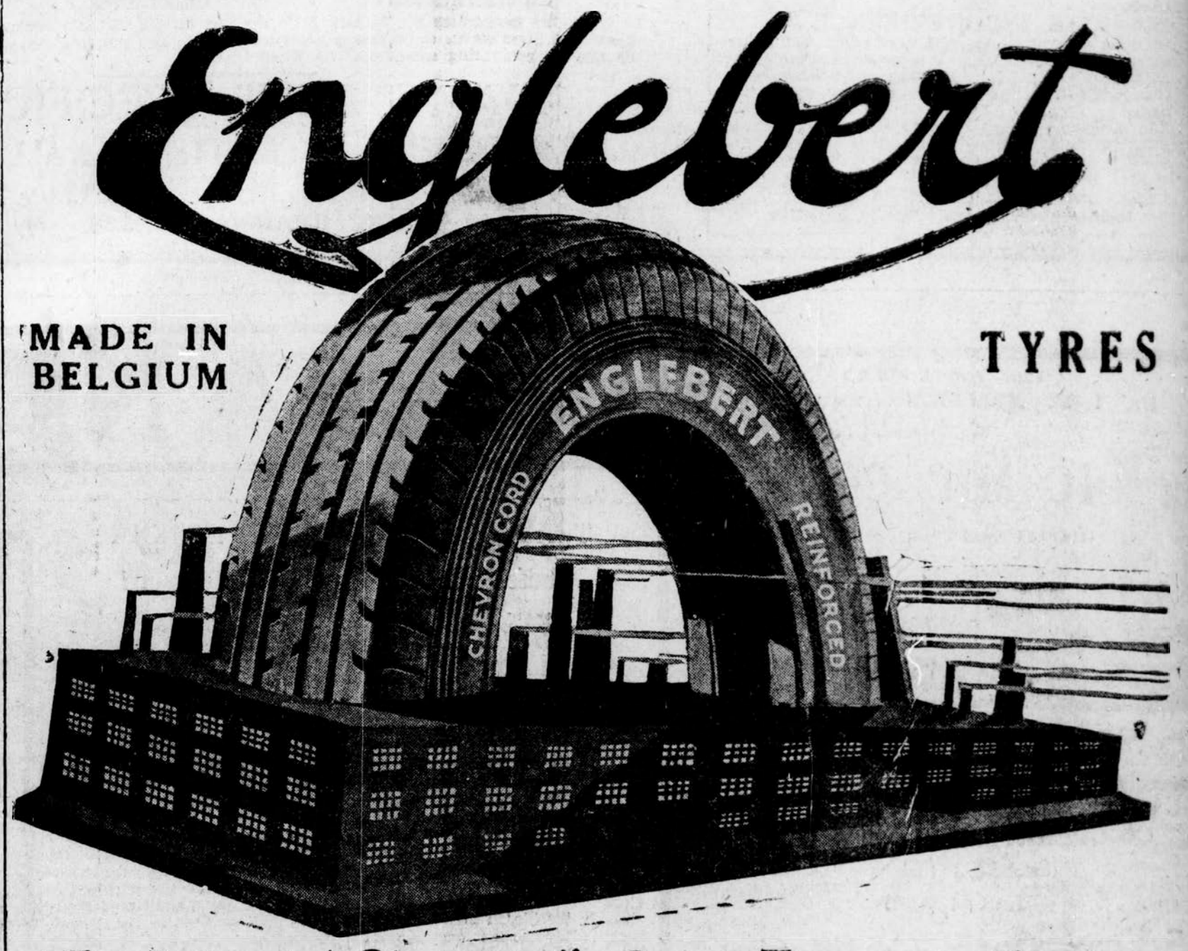
Our comrades should not also lavish favours on their own personal relatives to the detriment of the country nor should they be rapacious and corrupt on account of personal friendship. There is nothing which tends to prove more baneful to the interests of the people.

In a word, our comrades should never forget that they form part of the Government as a whole and that they are members of the Revolutionary Government.

TASK BEFORE EXECUTIVE.

The principal task of the Executive Yuan now is to decide upon a definite administrative programmes towards the realization of which all Government organs may strive. The various Ministries must submit their budgets regularly and at the specified time. Whenever, a budget is approved, the Yuan will, undertake to guarantee the full remittance of the appropriations provided for therein.

In conclusion, I wish to assure you that as long as you fulfil your duties faithfully, you do not have to be apprehensive of being removed or dismissed. However, should any one be found guilty of negligence of duty, encroachment upon the jurisdiction of other Government organs, fraudulent misrepresentation in budgets, violation and disregard of laws and discipline; or corruption and entrusted to me, by the Revolutionary Government and in order to uphold discipline, deal sternly with such delinquent officials regardless of personal considerations.—"The Chinese Nation."



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Talks With Satyagrahi Peasants

(From A Correspondent.)
NADIAD, Feb. 2.

The Collector of Kaira had issued a prohibitory order against processions in 13 places of this district on the 25th Jan. The order was not executed on the 26th. It was surmised therefore, that it was dropped, but it has been again published and notified on the 28th the date of the original order, only being changed.

COMMISSIONER'S VISIT.

Mr. Garrett, the Commissioner of Gujerat is visiting the villages of the Kaira District in order it is surmised, to talk with the cultivators regarding the payment of land revenue. On the 28th Jan. he visited Keriavi, a village in Nadiad Taluka and had a talk with the cultivators

The Commissioner inquired of the village people of their hardships and advised them to return to their village; but the cultivators refused to do so and pay the land revenue, until their leaders—Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai—asked them to do so. The Commissioner also added that their leader Vallabhbhai had no land of his own, and Vallabhbhai's brother who had got land in Karamsad had already paid up his land revenue. Thereupon, the cultivators retorted that they could not say anything for Sardar's brother, as they were not aware of his movements; but for the Sardar, they had full faith in him. They also added that the Sardar had no land, because he had relinquished everything for the sake of the country. The Commissioner then after making some remarks went to Mitral, another village in the same Taluka.

"RULE BY BABU JABBERJEES."

Tory Press' Splenetic Outburst.

The "Evening News" (London) writes:—

With the Liberal and Labour delegates to the Round Table Conference anouncing the support of their respective parties for the policy of "responsibility at the centre" the Conference will no doubt claim to have made some provisional progress.

This rather awkward phrase "responsibility at the centre" is merely a synonym for Government by the politicians instead of by administrators. That is a change to which no one should be looking forward with more apprehension than the Indian peoples themselves. It means a large, if not a complete, displacement, in the management of Indian affairs, of the wisdom and experience of trained officials by the vagarious ebullience of Babu Jabberjees, B.A. If the result is not more jabber than is inherent in other political bodies it is hardly likely to be more wisdom.

The change, though deplorable, may still be one that: British Government can hardly resist all the jarring sects and races and interests represented at the Conference—not to mention the most jarring element of all, the Congress Party, that is not represented—are agreed upon it.

It appears, however, that what the Liberal and Labour Parties are prepared to support is, in fact, "responsibility at the centre 'with due safeguards'." We conceive that the magic of that reservation lies in its profound nebulosity. Actually the Round Table Conference was not called to settle the question of "responsibility at the centre" but to try and get some agreement as to what the safeguards are to be.

These safeguards fall into two groups, those designed to maintain the integrity of the Empire and to secure India from malign political influences whether inspired from within or without, and those intended to guard the various racial and religious and occupational minorities from those who would be likely otherwise to oppress or plunder them.

The Conference is not likely to break up in disorder in connection with the first group of safeguards. Some of its members may not like the reservations, especially those in connection with the army and police, that the British Government, whatever its political colour, will be obliged to insist upon; but they will not reject them.

It is the other safeguards that that are important. Can the Hindu and Muslim representatives come to terms? Are the Untouchables to be treated as Hindus or, as they now reasonably claim, on the same footing as a racial minority? Are British commercial and financial interests in India to be safeguarded, and if so how? What share, if any, of "responsibility at the centre" are the Indian Princes to accept or submit to?

The Conference has tinkered with forms and frameworks; but it has not come within a mile of settling any of these and a hundred other questions involving the safeguarding of a hundred conflicting rights and interests. Until they "are" settled there is every reason why the "status quo"—the only form of Indian Government under which anything ever has been safeguarded—should be maintained.

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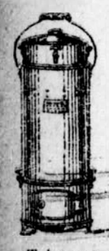

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TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Manifesto For Platform Of Unity Issued

BAN ON AMSTERDAM AND GENEVA

Mr. V. B. Purandhare, Secretary, Propaganda Committee, Trade Union Congress, Bombay, sends the following Manifesto:—

Comrades,—The interests of the workers can be defended and advanced only by united action Therefore the splits in the ranks of the Indian Trade Union Movement is extremely deplorable. Fortunately, there are many in our movement who desire unity. But the much desired unity cannot be abidingly realised unless we all stand on a clearly defined platform.

Much trouble in our movement is caused by the fact that many of the Indian Trade Union Leaders do not accept the fundamental principles governing the historic struggle of the working-class againrt the capitalist exploitation. The schism can be bridged if the Indian Trade Union movement is built upon a platform based on these principles.

We, therefore, appeal to the rank and file of all Trade Union Organisations of the country to join us and present a united front in our struggle

PLATFORM OF UNITY.

I. The Trade Union is an organ of class struggle. Its basic task is to organise the workers in a particular trade or industry for defending and advancing their interests. Therefore under no circumstances can the object of any Trade Union be to reconcile the interests of Capital and Labour or to foster friendly relation between the employer and the employee.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

II. The immediate general demands of all the Indian Trade Unions are:—

1. Eight hours working day including an hour rest in all the trades and industries. (42 hrs.).
2. Minimum wages guaranteeing all the workers an irreducible standard.
3. Monthly payment at the immediate end of the month.
4. Equal wages for equal labour without racial or sex discrimination.
5. One months leave a year with full pay; with casual and sick leave with full pay.
6. Unemployment, sickness, old age and Maternity Insurance at the expenses of the employers and the Government.
7. Better housing and labour conditions for all the workers. The rent for workers lodgings not to exceed 10 per cent of the wages.
8. Abolition of the employment of children under 14 years of age.
9. Immediate abolition of the employment of women and children in underground mines.
10. Abolition of the employment of women for six weeks preceding and six months after child birth.
11. Abolition of all other system of recruitment, discharge, and dismissal of labour except through the Trade Unions. Abolition of the system of indentured labour as in the plantations.
12. Abolition of fines imposed by the employers, be they private individuals or the Government.
13. Abolitions of the system of control of Provident Fund by the employers.

III. The entire Trade Union movement of the country shall carry on under a Central leadership, an energetic, ceaseless, and well co-ordinated agitation for enforcing these minimum demands. The method of self-appointed delegations negotiating with the employers or State authorities shall be rejected as ineffective and harmful. The agitation shall take the form of mass meetings, demonstrations and strikes.

IV. Whenever the workers in one particular trade or industry are engaged in a dispute with the employers, the entire Trade Union movement shall support them actively. The support shall be extended through the declaration of class solidarity, financial aid and sympathetic strikes.

V. In case of each and every conflict with the employers, no step shall be taken, no agreement shall be made by the leaders of the Union except with the approval of workers, expressed in general meetings or in delegates' conference convened for the purpose

VI. Every Union shall hold regular annual conferences for reviewing past activities and re-electing its executive. In case of any office-bearers of any Union failing to comply with this, the membership shall take the initiative for getting the conference together and call upon the office-bearers to render account on such occasions, the National leadership of the entire Trade Union movement shall intervene in favour of the rank and file and help them to dislodge the refractory office-bearers.

WORKERS' COMMITTEE.

VII. The establishment of indendent workers' committees in factories, shops, mills pit-heads, harbours, dock-yards, plantations and all other places where collective work is performed, to supervise that the conditions of labour comply with the standard fixed.

VIII. The All-India Trade Union Congress shall meet annually. Delegates to this Congress shall be elected by the employed workers through their respective factories and shops, etc., and the unemployed workers through their associations.

IX. The Executive of the Trade Union Congress shall not make any agreement or enter into any negotiation for the purpose of making one, with the employer or the Government, except with the knowledge and approval of the Trade Union of workers in the particular trade or industry concerned. The terms of any contemplated agreement shall first be submitted to a delegates' conference of the Union for consideration and approval.

BAN ON AMSTERDAM AND GENEVA.

X. The All-India Trade Union Congress shall not affiliate itself with the International Federation of Trade Unions, (Amsterdam International) because it supports the system of Colonial Exploitation.

XI. The All-India Trade Union Congress shall not send delegates to the so-called International Labour Conference held under the auspices of the League of Nations, as the Indian worker can expect no good out of those conferences held expressly with the purpose of reconciling the interests of Capital and Labour.

XII. No representative of the Trade Union movement shall accept nominated seats in the Central or Provincial Legislature nor serve on any official committee.

XIII. Indian Trade Union shall support and actively participate in the struggle for National Independence, which can only mean the termination of Imperialist domination, overthrow of Capitalism and Socialisation of the means of production. They do firmly believe that, "Responsible Government" or Dominion Status will only mean consolidation of Imperialism in India.

XIV. Immediately, in addition to the demands formulated in Clause II. the Indian Trade Unions shall fight for:—

(i) Freedom of Press.
(ii) Freedom of speech.
(iii) Freedom of Assembly.
(iv) Freedom of Organisation.

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ASST. COLLECTOR PAYS!

—:o:—

No-Tax Campaign At Dankheda

(From A Correspondent)

HALOL, Feb. 2.

To-day, Mr. Chunilal C. Parikh. 2nd Dictator of Panch Mahals led the Hijreti cultivators of Dankheda in mass Civil Disobedience After the crop has been cut, the police arrested him and Mr. Shankerlal and Sardarkhan Kalukhan, two prominent workers of the place. Due notice of the Civil Disobedience had been given to the Collector.

Similar Civil Disobedience has been carried out at Dhikwa by the whole populace.

Mr. Lad, Assistant Collector has adopted novel methods of collecting taxes. When he could not realize even a pie from Dankheda, it is alleged that he paid Rs. 14-6-0 from his own pocket on behalf of Bhailibhai ex-Patel and issued the receipt inspite of his repeated repudiations This fact has been brought to the notice of the Collector.

NEW 1931 CHEVROLET QUALITY LINE

—:o:—

ADVANCE SHOWINGS THIS WEEK

Messrs. General Motors India Limited, will hold advance showings of the new 1931 Chevrolet Quality Line to all Chevrolet dealers of India, Burma and Ceylone this week. Meetings will be held at Bombay on the 6th, Lahore on the 8th, Calcutta and Madras on the 7th. These meetings will be conducted by General Motors Officials, announced Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director.

Dealers are being given this advance opportunity to study the important additions to the inherent quality in the Chevrolet line and discuss sales plans in order that they may make it possible for the greatest number of persons to have an opportunity to examine the Quality Line amid the most pleasant surroundings when it is placed on display in their showrooms on February 14th.

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INDIA'S RIGHT TO SWARAJ.

:0:

A BRIEF SURVEY OF HER RECENT FINANCIAL HISTORY.

We give below the second and last instalment from Mr. K. D. Ghaswalla's pamphlet "India's Right To Swaraj", in which he has developed India's case for Swaraj from figures mostly taken from Government sources and from well known economists.

SILVER SCARCITY DURING THE WAR.

In "India 1917-18" p. 17 we read "India undertook to finance many war services and to arrange for the export of enormous quantities of food-stuff and munitions of various kinds. For this, it is true, she received payment in London, but owing to the difficulty of transporting funds from England, she had herself to find money in the first instance. During the financial year 1918, India spent on behalf of Imperial Government some £110 millions". At p. 361 of K. T. Shah's "Sixty years of Indian Finance," we find that even after deducting the "home charges" England had to pay India:—

	£ (Millions).
In 1915-16	19
In 1916-17	38.5
In 1917-18	73.3
In 1918-19	80
Total	210.8

When an independent purchaser buys from an independent seller, how does he pay? England paid the United States for the purchases she made in America by first giving gold, by returning to the United States the American Securities held by the British Government or by the Britishers and lastly by the proceeds of loans raised in the United States, at terms dictated by the latter. Pro Kale's Indian Economics P. 302. Otherwise America would not have given her goods. This straightforward policy is not found in the purchases made by England in India, for practically the Governments of both the countries were British and the only consideration that prevailed on their mind was to get Indian goods either free or on credit for England.

It should be stated here that, India, legally and morally, was not bound to contribute towards the War of 1914-18, declared not so much for India's interest and in the declaration of which India had no vote or opinion. In all the wars of India and many of which were undertaken by the Indian Government for the interest of Great Britain, England had not contributed a single pie except in the solitary instance of Gladstone's Government paying £5 millions in the Afghan War, of 1879-80. (K. T. Shah's Book P. 379)

£100 MILLIONS MORE REVENUE

The Secretary of State who received the price in England of Indian commodities purchased by the Indian Government for England, said that he could not transmit the same to India for want of shipping. Of course, it could be transmitted to America. He kept them in the English Banks to India's credit. When the Indian Government struggled hard to pay in cash for the commodities it purchased for England and when the whole of India felt the shortage of Rupees the English banks were over-flooded with India's monies and utilised them for the convenience and benefit of England. Prof. Kale's "An Introduction to the Study of Indian Economics" P. 329.)

In the Government's publication "India 1917-18' Pp. 72 and 3 we read that the want of confidence in the Government at the outbreak of the War and the consequent wrong and disastrous issues of Reverse Councils left a legacy of £14 millions as debt By the autumn of 1915, the effects of the first dislocation passed away India's goods commenced to be in demand. "This made possible not only the continuation of the policy of abstaining from borowing in London but also of the imposition of additional taxation in India. According in the budget of 1916-17, the Governmen strengthened its position by a programme of taxation which included the revision of the import tariff, save as regards the important item of cotton piece-goods, new duties on export of jute and tea, a small addition to the salt tax, and the enhancement and graduation of the income tax." Accordingly in 1917-18 India felt herself (?) strong enough to take the step which she had always hoped when (?) of making a direct contribution towards the cost of War." "India was thus able (?) to offer £100 millions,—more than her entire annual revenue."

Was not India over-taxed? Who made the offer and who felt the hope? The British Trustees of India alone! The dummies in the Assembly could not vote against it even if they would. Thus the part of the sum (£210 millions—£100 millions equal to £110 millions retained to be paid

Should she at all pay this sum? Were not located in England in the vigilant and the impartial charge of the Secretary of State our two Reserves?

TEMPTATIONS.

England had persistently refused India's claims and demands to have India's Reserves deposited in India under, if not India's control, at least under her notice and criticism. The Experts and Commissions declared that London was the convenient place to control the exchange for which though not originally intended, the Reserves might be utilised. The old uses were gone and the War produced new uses or rather new temptations for our bullion.

BECAUSE ENGLAND WOULD NOT PAY DOWN CASH.

When a purchaser buys he pays simultaneously. But the Indian Government made a point to buy goods for England without receiving the wherewithal first. The result was a shortage in India of silver. "During the last two financial years 1917-18 and 1918-19 the Government of India has been compelled to coin no less than Rs. 700 millions." (India 1917-18 p. 78). This must have put India to a considerable loss as the price of silver, because of purchases, rose from 27½d. per oz. in 1914 to 47½d. in 1919. However the new coinage must have swelled up the Gold Standard Reserve in London and there was already a ready use for it. The American speculators anticipating the need of the Indian Government took up the price. Our Government entreated the United States Government to counteract this speculation by selling silver from the reserve of that Government. The Indian Government purchased from the United States Government during the War 538 millions of ounces of silver, part of it "on generous terms." ("India 1917-18" p.79).

Thus India, the seller of rich commodities, so valuable in War, went begging for silver, because England would not pay except partly and that too on paper the price of the commodities purchased. From the Gold Standard Reserve, the Secretary of State "for India" (or during the War "for England") invested £26 millions in British securities and placed £6 millions at short notice in London. The Reserve on 31st March 1918 was of £34 millions, but within a few months it had turned into paper.

ALL IS FAIR IN WAR.

And there was another Reserve. The currency circulation notes in India in 1914 was about Rs. 66 crores, against which only Rs. 14 crores, i.e., 20 per cent. were invested in securities (Rs. 10 crores in India and Rs. 4 crores in England). The remainder was in bullion. The law, as it then stood, prevented further investment. During the War, by passing various Statutes the power of the Secretary of State to invest in securities was, step by step, enchanced to Rs. 100 crores.

The currency notes circulation in 1818 turned up to be of Rs. 179 crores, out of the proceeds of which the Secretary of State invested in British securities to the fullest of his powers that is to say Rs. 89.5 crores. He had got invested in India in 1914, Rs. 19 crores. The whole investment amounted to Rs. 99.5 crores against the currency notes circulation of Rs. 179 crores, and therefore was about 56 per cent (Pro. Kale's Indian Economics P. 289). The English investment was mainly in British Treasury Bills (Shirras's book P. 263). The Secretary of State pooling together all the available resources invested in British securities about Rs. 150 crores, that is nearly £106 millions. (Pro. Kale's book P. 329) Thus India had to pay England £106 millions, the price of the British securities and England had to pay India £110 millions for the balance of the price of the good purchased. So by the magic wand of the Secretary of State they were all quits.

ENGLAND ABSOLVED BUT INDIA FURTHER INVOLVED.

So no money came from England to replenish the coffers of the Indian Government, made empty by the payments already rendered for the goods purchased England the immediate debtor became a postponed debtor for £106 millions. This solved the difficulty of England but increased that of India. The Indian Government had not only to find the vast amount to pay the seller of goods in India, but had also to see that the price of a Rupee in Sterling did not increase. The more the exchange increased, the dearer would be the Indian goods to the United Kingdom and the Allies who needed them so much That it was India's opportunity to be rich was not so much the concern of the Secretary of State for India and India could not expect to make profit out of the War.

The Indian Government used the following resources, artificial as well as detrimental to the interest of India, (vide Prof. K. T Shah's book P. 413).

1. The Indian Banks were instructed to curtail the accommodative loans to the Indian exporters except under Government licences o

(Continued on next Page.)

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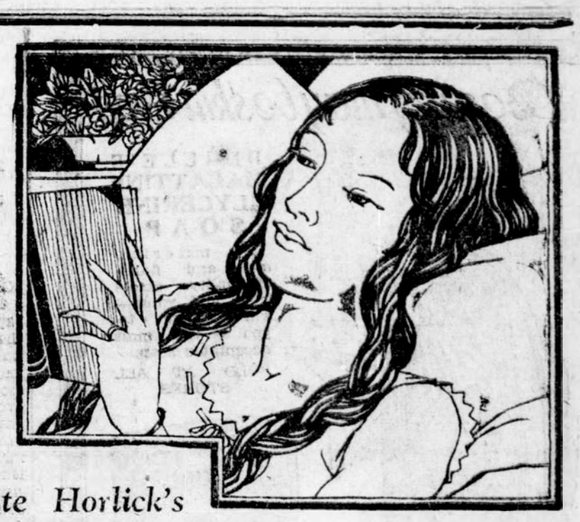

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A PLEA FOR INTERNATIONALISM

:0:

Dr. Tagore's Speech In London

The following report of Dr. Tagore's speech at the reception given to him by the All People's Association at the Hyde Park Hotel, is taken from the "Manchester Guardian":—

He spoke seated in his chair in a low, even melodious voice—that of a man talking quietly among sympathetic friends. Standing round him and eager to hear every word was a diverse and interesting company representing the East and the West. It was strongly international in character Mr. Bernard Shaw, the apotheosis of Western commonsense, was deep in converse with the leader of Indian idealist philosophy. There were in the room Indian princes, official representatives of a dozen foreign countries, publicists like Sir Norman Angell and Mr. Evelyn Wrench, scholars like Dr. Bevan and Dr. Edward Thompson, artists and literary men, and the unique artist both in line and in words, Mr. Max Beerbohm.

Dr. Tagore spoke of the difficulty of cultivating the international mind of the West, where a militant aggressive individualism had been so much pursued and made into a cult. The tendency was apparent also in Western politics and was the cause of divisions between the nations. Although the same spirit of collective egoism existed in the East, still the spirit there was more that of a community life than the exclusive spirit of individualism.

INSPIRATION OF ENGLISH POETS.

He went on to describe the growth of the spirit of internationalism in his own life and mind. He spoke of the influence upon his own family in his youth of the great personality of Rammohan Roy—the first man who had this great background of humanity for all his teaching and who had intense love for all mankind.

Dr. Tagore went on to say that Western literature and culture came to them (he was speaking of his own family) through the poems of the great minds of Europe, who were filled with sentiment, universal in its character, of the love of humanity and freedom. Some of these great poets were not now held in the same honour as in their own homes, "but they still remain as our ideals and our sources of inspiration, and we still remember how intense was the love for Shakespeare, Byron, Keats, and other classical poets of the West."

As an example of how the inspiration of the English poets went to the heart of that generation in India, he told how a young man roused him at midnight when he was asleep and said that he had just read a wonderful line in Keats and must repeat it, which he did. "Since then things have changed, but that was a great thing for us. We often tried to repudiate the West, but deep in our being there is a real reverence and admiration for the great things, which truly represent Western humanity and we have within us from the beginning of our lives that cultural meeting of East and West.

"But," Dr. Tagore went on, "the nationalism of to-day, which has become too rampant and self-assertive, that, too, we got from Western sources. We borrowed the spirit of nationalism from the West, and that is another sign of our deep admiration for Western civilisation." This cultural mingling was going on more strongly in the East than in the West because the people in the West were too proud and exclusive in their own cultural surroundings, and limitations. The West had borrowed from the East its religion, but it had been greatly modified in the process by the Western temperament, and had lost much of its Eastern colour and sentiment. In spite of that the religion of the East had been a factor in moulding the Western character and giving it richness and light.

He himself had gone through the stage of aggressive nationalism, but he had lost it now, and had therefore incurred the displeasure of his own countrymen very often. This abstract nationalism often smothered the higher spirit of man, which was found in the individual. In this connection he spoke of the spirit of bragging and boastfulness which he found in Japan in 1916, and contrasted it with the beautiful human relationships among the people. Humanity was often obscured behind the passion of nationalism.

His own experiences in the West had helped him to cherish the ideal of internationalism, and he was also greatly helped because when he became known to the Western world he found it easy to occupy a warm corner of their hearts. He felt it his duty to try to utilise this feeling, which he had been fortunate to win in the West, and to bring it to his own country, so as to try to bridge the gulf which was widening every day between East and West.

ATTACK ON THE POLITICIANS.

"Your politics here," he went on, "represent the same aggressive individualism. We cannot altogether obliterate national temperamental differences. There must be separateness between peoples. When it is merely on the surface, it doesn't hurt, but when it becomes selfishness, greed, and antipathy which cause separateness, then it is not the separateness of national demarcations but darkness and the bottomless abyss.

"You have seen the mischief of this, and have tried to bring about peace through the agency of the League of Nations, but there the nations are represented not by their dreamers and idealists but by their politicians. I can't think that this is right in any work which is meant to establish peace. It is like organising a band of robbers into a police department. I have travelled in different countries lately, and everywhere I have seen signs of sufferings caused by these very politicians—how they have bungled their peace conference and to what an end they have brought this great civilisation."

Finally Dr. Tagore spoke of his attempt to create an atmosphere of mutual sympathy in his own institution at Santiniketan. He had done his best to keep his work outside political entanglement and turmoil. That was the one constitution in India where the students were absolutely natural in their relationship with visitors from the West. He had created this atmosphere with the help of some great scholars from Europe. This work he was trying to carry on it the midst of this great cyclone of political restlessness in India. To counteract the evil of nationalism there should be other channels of communication where East and West could meet in the pure spirit of sympathy and co-operation. "I have often wished that some great minds from England could come to India not merely as members of the ruling class but to spread their human love among our people."

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INDIA'S RIGHT TO SWARAJ.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

when full cover was paid.
2. The Government prohibited certain class of exports.
3. The Government prohibited later on by passing "The Gold Import Act" the import of gold in India, on private account.

CAPTURING GOLD RESERVES.

The great quantity of gold from Japan and the United States to the extent of over £12 millions was "captured" by the Government and was paid in Sterling notes. ("India 1917-18" p. 76). every effort was made to save as much gold for England and to starve India of her legitimate quantity of gold and silver. During the War, the Gold Reserves of the following neutral countries increased as under:—

	£. (millions).
The United States	250
Spain	70
Netherlands	43
Scandinavia	10
Switzerland	10

While India, which was practically entitled to be considered a neutral country, had her increases before and during the War as under:—

Between 1903-04 and 1908-09 increase of £43 millions.
Between 1909-10 and 1913-14 increase of £83 millions.
Between 1914-15 and 1918-19 increase of £25 millions only.

AFTER THE WAR.

After the War the Secretary of State had no reason to exert and keep the exchange steady. The rise in exchange, on the contrary, facilitates Briain's exports. England was much indebted and must sell her goods as much as possible in order to be able to pay her debts and interest. The United States Government would not be, after the War "generous" to suppress the rise of silver. In our Reserves, India had formerly a good stock of silver and by selling it the price of silver could have been controlled. The establishment of gold standard and currency in India would have brought down by the very declaration the price of silver.

Our Reserves had more of depreciating papers than bullion. There was also no heart for any strong and drastic measures. After the War was over, the exchange soon took jumps and reached 2/10d. as stated above. Thus the Indian merchants and India that lost so much did not so for the reasons of any war accidents beyond the control of the Indian Government, but because of the doings of both the Governments of India as well as of Great Britain.

ONE-THIRD OF INDIA'S WEALTH LOST IN THREE YEARS!

Foreign critics always complain of the absorption of gold by India as if their countries make charity of it to others. Between the years 1873 and 1918 gold production of the world was of £2,330 millions. India absorbed out of this £251 millions, less than one-eight, (Indian Finance and Banking by Findlay Shirras Pp. 449, 450 and 464) i.e. India absorbed annually £5.5 millions equivalent to Rs. 8 crores. India's import of silver from 1873 to 19918 was of £346 millions (Shirras's Book Pp. 456 and 457.) India's total wealth from 1873 to 1918 in bullion was £250 plus £350 equal to £600 millions equal to less than Rs. 900 crores. The above said loss of Rs. 300 crores equal one-third of India's wealth from 1873, even excluding the wear, tear and loss of the bullion in the hands of our millionaires. This explains why India keeps poor in spite of the blooming trade in her trade in her crowded towns. This loss as well as the interest on the war debts of about Rs. 20 crores every year are causes contributory to the present depression.

Despite all this criticism one may clinch the argument, saying that it is because of the British Government and the peace and order that India imports treasure every year of Rs. 30 to 40 crores. ("India 1926-27" p. 213. Diagram.) In the two disastrous years 1920-21 and 1921-22 it was nil. This treasure is the balancing of the excess of the India's export to the other countries of the world over her import and is the reward of her sea borne trade. More than one-third, if not half, of India's export is made up by jute and tea. These are in English hands and 40 per cent. of the imported treasure goes consequently to them and partly to England by way of Company dividends or remittances home. Also a great percentage is taken away by "Invisible Imports." What are they?

"INVISIBLE IMPORTS."

England imports more than she exports, every year. Does she get poorer? India always exports more. Does she get daily rich? No! The theory ythat a country gets rich if the balance of trade is in favour is not always true. England by her shipping and banking companies serves others and gets payment for this service partly in goods, viz. the excess of her imports, and partly in bullion that has made London a gold market. India paralysed gets service from others and pays by the goods, viz. the excess of her exports, and by payment in bullion for these borrowed crutches by which she stands. India pays from the imported treasure for what are called "Invisible Imports." "A large part of this consists of services rendered, to payments of which exports of goods take place. Charges for shipping, freights and interests payments, investments abroad, remittances for families in England, the premia for insurance companies and firms are also of this nature. This would explain much, if not all of the excess of exports." (Indian Finance, by Shirras p.5). These are payments for services which we could render to a grat extent to ourselves if there had been a Government to give us protection in the beginning against the powerful competitors who had been helped to steal a march over us. Thus the waters that come with a high tide are withdrawn by the under-currents.

"HOME CHARGES."

These are of Rs. 30 crores. 39 per cent. go to railways. Are the stores purchased in the cheepest markets after making efforts to get them in India? Are they really required? Heavdn knows! 26 per cent. are spent for the army. This is quite different from the huge sum in the Indian Budget 20 per cent. are for the interest on debts (not those charged against railways and irrigation accounts.) How many of these debts were incurred for unproductive purposes? If there was no War, India would have been free of the unproductive debts she inherited from the East India Company and others, as an annual provision was made in the Budget. On 31st March 1924 the increased debts were:—Productive: Rs. 57,839 lakhs.

Unproductive: Rs. 29,875 lakhs (P. 595 Science of Public Finance.)

NOT HER CHOICE.

Let us examine the open dedication to the god of war. India's gift of £100 millions was partly paid through the War Loans raised in India of £75 millions, an enormous sum when it is remembered that the largest loan raised before this was only of £3 millions. "India 1917-18" p. 17 and Kale's book p. 340. The post office certificates of small sums were issued to make it possible for also the poor to share in this investment. The rich and poor contributed to the Loan. The gift of £100 millions has a history behind. It had been resolved by the Viceroy who sent the telegram in January 1917 to England that India was thirsting to pay. It was a couple of months later that the sum was placed in the Budget for the opinion of the members. Under the Rules they could not set it aside, the Budget being then unvotable. They had to say "Yes" to it. (See K. T. Shah's Book p. 370.) An Hobson's choice!

Besides this gift, 'Non-official India hastened to offer the aid of the Indian army in the European struggle agreeing to bear the normal costs of the troops despatched. Compared with the pre-war scale of expenditure, the net military expenditure borne by India, had increased between 1914-15 and 31st March 1918, by 16½ millions. To this add £20 millions resolved to be contributed in September 1918, other £3½ millions as increased expenditure from April to September 1918. This gives a total of £41 millions i.e. Rs. 62½ crores in military expenditure. If we consider the corresponding rise in the Civil administration, the total will rise to Rs. 80 crores. The yearly interest on the War debts goes to Rs. 20 crores. (See K. T. Shah's Book p.p. 379 to 381.)

If a friend had paid to a friend in need, and India would have surely paid, the appreciation would have taken forms other than Rowlette's Acts and the Jallianwala. This help was not of the nation but managed by British in India for England. India gave but had not the credit of giving. If she had been free and the help her own free choice, it would have been goodness to give and honour to receive.

TO THE ROOTS.

How pitiable then to offer and to accept the morsels of "Reforms" every ten years after an examination. How unworthy on the part of some members of our Minorities in their scramble for Seats and jobs to lose for the country, the realization of her natural right tf freedom going to the very root of India's economic, industrial and commercial existence! How can a nation be healthy and happy without the direction by herself of her own house? Freedom evolves light even through the darkness of errors. Freedom to India is the living breath restored to one-fifth of the human population and is worthy of an effort by every well meaning soul, not only from the national but from the humanitarian point of view.

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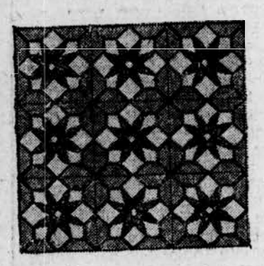

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

STUDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the students of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' League on Sunday the 8th instant in the Jain Vyayam Shala, Madhav Baug, at 8-30 a.m. when Mrs. Lilawati Munshi will preside. Students are cordially invited to attend.

CONCERT BY ABDUL KARIMKHAN.

Under the auspices of Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Sangit-Ratna Abdul Karimkhan will give a Concert to-day (Saturday) at Blavatsky Lodge Hall at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

ASSAULT ON WOMEN AT BORSAD.

—:o:—

BOMBAY LABOURS PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of Bombay labourers will be held on Sunday, at 5.30 p.m. in the Kamadar Maidan, at Lal Baug, to protest against the alleged assault on the women who led a procession at Borsad on the 21st ulto. Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji will preside.

—:o:—

"ALL QUIET" EXTENDED TILL SUNDAY.

In view of the unprecedented rush for the last fortnight at the "All Quiet on the Western Front" the management of the Capitol are showing the picture to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow, 'Sunday.' It is expected that the large crowds who have been hitherto disappointed will be enabled to see this Great War picture during these two days.

LADIES PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF PANDIT MOTILAL.

To mourn the loss of Pandit Motilal Nehru and to honour him, a procession of the ladies of the Bombay City, will start to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) from Shri Jain Sthenak, Kandewadi, and shall pass through the following roads terminating at Azad Maidan.

From Kandewadi to C. P. Tank, Madhav Baug. Nalbazaar, Jamli Moholla, Paydhownie, Kalbadevi Road, Dhobi Talao to Azad Maidan.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

—:o:—

Total Bank Resources as of Dec. 31 are dol. 1,944,244,522 and Deposits of dol. 1,408,031,336 show the growth.

There is little basis for a prophecy of a speedy recovery of business Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank of New York, told stockholders at the annual meeting to-day. Mr. Mitchell expressed the view, however, that business had fallen as low as it is likely to go, that replacements may be expected at least to maintain the present level, and that as industries take measure of the conditions with which they have to deal a general revival of activity will gradually develop.

"The additions to the gold stocks of the United States of America, resulting from the war besides supplying a basis for foreign loans, were the basis of a great expansion of domestic loans upon farm lands, city real estate and stocks, and this promoted a rise of prices which could not be sustained in view of the proportion of speculative holdings and the 1929 collapse resulted.

SPECULATIVE MOVEMENT.

"The forced selling of such holdings and the continued decline of prices while having a depressing influence on the situation do no signify that in the past year deliberate reappraisal of those properties or of the future of American business has been made. It signifies only reaction in an over extended speculative movement."

DOL. 21,336,734 EARNINGS.

He reported net earnings, after reserves for taxes, pensions and death benefits of dol. 21,336,734 as compared with dol. 26,597,841 in 1929 the balance carried to undivided profits accounted for by lower interest rates prevailing throughout the year.

He stated further that the high degree of liquidity had for the time been considered of far more importance than large earnings and at constant sacrifice of interest rate liquidity which had been maintained at a higher degree than in any recent years.

Operations of the foreign branch Mr. Mitchell said showed approximately the same profits as the record figures of the last year.

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MASS LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING AT AHMEDABAD.

600 Arrested And Released.

MRS. AMBALAL AND DAUGHTERS ARRESTED: MOTILAL'S DEATH A SUDDEN SHOCK.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

As it was declared before that an auction of a liquor shop for Ahmedabad was to take place today, youths of the city had resolved to picket. Generally auction work takes place at the Collector's Office but it being in the city and great sensation being expected the place was changed to Shahibag about four miles away from the city.

BATCH AFTER BATCH.

Sensation prevailed cince the youths reached the spot in the early morning in batches but many of them were arrested. Upto 9 a.m. about seventy persons were arrested including Shrimati Bharati Ambalal and Messrs. Vakil, Patvari, Vakil, Ramprasad, Nandrai and Anandi Thakore, the youths followed these arrests in arge numbers to Shahibag.

As soon as one batch was arrested other batches one after another followed stood, in line stopping the way.

MOTILAL'S DEATH A SHOCK.

About 200 youths had gone to Shahibaug since yesterday night and came forward early morning. Upto 11-15 about 250 persons including about 75 ladies were arrested. Amongst those arrested later were Shrimati Mrudula Ambalal Sarabhai and some workers of the Picketing Mandal. The news of the death of Pandit Motilal was received by citizens with a shock and complete hartal was observed.

MRS. AMBALAL AND FAMILY ARRESTED.

The police with lathis were kept ready at Shahibag and all those who were waiting to take part in picketing at Bhimanh at a distance of about 1/2 mile from Shahibaug were arrested in a group. Shrimati Sarladevi Ambalal, once Dictator of Gujarat and all her daughters and son have been arrested. Shrimati Vinodini, daughter of late Sir Ramanbhai, going to the spot with a batch of ladies was also arrested. All ways to Bhimnah were blocked by the police.

The total number of arrests upto 4 p.m. was about 600 including 162 women but all were released subsequently at about 5 p.m. It is intended to take out a procession.

NEARLY A THOUSAND PICKETERS ARRESTED.

927 was the total number of arrests made to-day in connection with auction sale of country liquor shops. Those arrested included ladies belonging to families of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Sir Chinubhai Mehta, prominent mill agents, but all of them were released after the auction sale was finished. Those released took out procession and marched through the principal streets.—A. P.

R. T. C, KNIGHTS BLOW THEIR OWN TRUMPET

—:o:—

Appeal To Congress Leaders To Co-operate With Them.

Prominent delegates to the Round Table Conference, who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the P. & O. Mail Steamer the "Viceroy of India", issued a joint statement summarising the achievements of the Conference.

In the course of the manifesto they state:—

On our return to India we consider it our duty to state as briefly as we can the results achieved by the Indian Round Table Conference and the general impressions that we have brought with us from England. Three of us, viz., Messrs. Sastri, Sapru and Jayakar, have already informed Mahatma Gandhi and two other leaders that they will personally see them in order to explain fully the nature and implication of the results achieved.

CHANGE IN BRITISH OPINION.

At the outset, we desire to emphasise the fact that English opinion has undergone a remarkable change in favour of India. Besides the Labour Government, the Liberal Party, under the fine lead of Lord Reading, has declared itself unequivocally in favour of India's claim to self-government as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. And, the friendly attitude of the Conservative Party has been made quite clear by the speech recently made in the House of Commons by Mr. Baldwin and by the firm stand taken by him against Mr. Churchill.

The British public belonging to all shades of opinion extended to the Delegates the kindliest welcome. The British Press as a whole was extremely friendly throughout the Conference. Although the attitude of two or three organs was and still is unfriendly, we must acknowledge with gratitude the great service rendered to India by many powerful organs. The release of Indian political leaders affords in our opinion further proof of the anxiety of His Majesty's Government to secure for the scheme evolved at the Conference free and full consideration by all sections of opinion in India.

APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS.

The scheme represents a bare outline; the details—some of which are of a substantial and far-reaching character—have yet to be worked out. We earnestly hope that the leaders of the Congress and of other parties will now come forward to make solid contribution to the completion of the scheme. It is our hope that an atmosphere of complete peace will be created for the consideration of these questions of high import and that the release of other political prisoners who have suffered incarceration for their convictions will follow.

It is our considered view that the attainment by India of Dominion Status is no longer in dispute. Indeed, the scheme outlined by the Conference provides for Dominion Status with safeguards during the period of transition. It has been explicitly recognised that the task of governing India should in future be entrusted to an Indian Executive responsible to an Indian Legislature. The basis of the new Constitution will be a federation of the whole of India, i.e., of autonomous Provinces of British India and of Indian States on a footing of mutual equality.

INDIAN STATES.

A common policy in regard to these matters is of vital importance to the well-being and prosperity of India and cannot be attained without providing for that harmonious adjustment of the interests of British and Indian India which Federation alone can ensure. The scheme evolved by the Conference purports to achieve this object while recognising the Sovereignty and autonomy of the Indian States both large and small, as regards their internal affairs, and marks the beginning of a process of unification which is fraught with possibilities of incalculable benefit to our country.

AUTONOMY FOR THE PROVINCES.

Side by side with the Constitution of a responsible Federal Government at the Centre, the Provinces of British India will be endowed with full autonomy to regulate their internal affairs and their Executives will be entirely responsible to their Legislatures which will be wholly elected bodies except to the strictly limited extent that nomination of non-officials may be necessary in some Provinces to secure the representation of groups unable to return their own members through the polls.

THE SAFEGUARDS.

As regards the "safeguards," it is our opinion that they will not affect the substance of the scheme which seeks to transfer political power into Indian hands. These safeguards are intended only for the period of transition and are subject to further examination. Every department of the Central Government, including Finance, and excepting only Defence and External Affairs, will be under the control of the Indian Legislature. We would add that the question whether any matters relating to Foreign Policy and Defence can be immediately brought under the control of the Legislature will be examined in the ensuing stage of the negotiations.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

We note with satisfaction that the proposed constitution will provide adequate safeguards for the rights and interests of the Minorities. Some of the points of controversy between the Hindu and Moslem communities have been satisfactorily settled; and we earnestly hope that means will soon be found of effecting a satisfactory settlement of these points.

Those who are anxious that India's progress should be all sided will note with gratification that the Conference recognised the need for the progressive association of women in the public life of the nation.

NEED FOR UNITY.

Speaking with a full sense of responsibility, we firmly maintain that the political outlook has so materially changed that the new situation should be calmly and dispassionately considered by all parties in India, with a single eye to the abiding interest of India as a whole.

A MID-OCEAN DREAM

—:o:—

R. T. C, Knights Think Of United India During Alwar Banquet On Ship.

The Maharaja of Bikaner thanked the Maharaja of Alwar for his hospitality and said apart from the substantial gain which had been achieved at the Conference it had brought England and India together as also Indian States and British India.

At a dinner given by the Maharaja of Alwar on board the "Viceroy of India" on Thursday, Sir Mahomed Shafi said that he had long dreamt of the United States of India in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Time was not far distant when that dream would be an accomplished fact and when that happened it would contribute to the happiness of mankind.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru stated that all of them were hoping for the establishment of the United States of India and he was sure that it would soon be an accomplished fact. They must evolve a scheme which would enable India to raise her status high aloft.

The Captain of the Ship replying to the Maharaja of Alwar thanked the Maharaja and was sure that Lord Inchcape would be very much pleased to know that his men had done their duty well. This voyage would have many proud memories. It was a historic voyage in the history of the P. and O. that many leading Princes and leading public men of India, after arduous work in London, were returning home in it. He hoped tha tsuccess would attend delegates' work at Conference.—A. P.

BEGUM SHAH NAWAJ. AND INDIAN WOMEN

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Begum Shah Nawaz, Delegate to the Round Table Conference who returned to-day by the S. S. Viceroy of India has given the following message to the women of India:—

In new India of the future, woman is going to have her proper place. We have tried for it, worked for it and we hope and trust we have achieved that place for our sisters. Now I request all my countrymen and countrywomen to turn their thoughts towards their educational and social progress so that along with the political advance may come the educational and social progress of the nation. Political, social and educational progress must be achieved together, otherwise one without the other can never be crowned with success. I beg of my countrymen and women to take up the question of educational progress and social uplift with as much earnestness and zeal as they have shown towards political advance.—A. P.

WIDOWED BEGUM MOHAMED ALI IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Among the arrivals in Bombay by the mail boat "Viceroy of India" on Friday morning was Begum Mahomed Ali, widow of late Maulana Mahomed Ali. She was accompanied by Mr. Zahedali son of Mr. Shaukat Ali. She was received at the mole station by Maulana Mahomed Irfan and the staff of the Central Khilafat Committee.

A large number of Khilafat volunteers were also present with black flags as a mark of mourning. Begum Mohammed Ali drove to Khilafat House and left for Bhopal by the Punjab. mail.

PARSIS PROTEST AGAINST BORSAD HORRORS

—:o:—

The following resolutions were passed by the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha.

(I) Parsi Rajkiya Sabha raises its emphatic protest against the most inhuman manner in which our Borsad sisters have been handled by the police under the very eyes of the officers, and calls upon the Government to stop all repression at once.

(II) Parsi Rajkiya Sabha views with grave concern the transfer of General Avari from Nagpur jail to local Lunatic Asylum, and demands his immediate release.

(III) Parsi Rajkiya Sabha fully supports the demand made by Mahatma Gandhi in regard to the release of all political prisoners, withdrawal of all the Ordinances, and cessation of all repression as conditions precedent for the consideration of the Premier's statement. The Aberaft under-trial prisoners should also be released forthwith.

TOUCHING FUNERAL SCENES AT ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

The remains of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru on a motor car covered with a huge national flag and flying another flag reached Allahabad end of Curzon Bridge about 4 o'clock. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. R. S. Pandit were on the car. A large number of people had assembled at the bridge end and offered flowers.

All along there was a concourse of people and a large number of cars with people from Lucknow and other places followed.

By the time Anand Bhawan was reached the crowd swelled to nearly a lakh of people and it is reported several people were crushed and received slight injuries.

Mahatma Gandhi and others followed. The ground of Anand Bhawan was a sea of heads. All leading residents, official and non-official, were present. The funeral procession started at about 5 o'clock and made slow progress, as the people pressed to pay last respects to the deceased. A few hundred yards away from the gates of the Anand Bhawan the remains were placed in a motor car and conveyed to Sangam for cremation, followed by a concourse of people.

All schools, colleges and offices were closed.

It was long past 8 when the last ceremonies and obsequies of the late pandit were concluded. The whole city and surroundings were in mourning.

Not a shop was open. Traffic was temporarily suspended. Flag on the High Court building was half-masted and a number of wreaths were sent. At an extraordinary general meeting the Advocates' Association passed a resolution expressing profound grief at the Pandit's demise, saying in him the country had lost a great patriot. The profession the greatest living advocate.

IN MEMORY OF PANDIT MOTILAL.

The following associations, markets, bazaars and public bodies remained closed on Friday in memory of the departed leader.

(1) The Grain Merchants' Association, (closed for three days).

(2) The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, (closed for two days).

(3) The Bombay Shroff Association, (closed for two days).

(4) Solicitors' Offices.

(5) The Sugar Merchants' Association.

(6) The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd. Forward cotton market entirely closed till the decision of the Urgent General Meeting on the 9th instant.

(7) Office of Shri Jain Swetamber Conference.

(8) Office of J. S. Education Board.

(9) The Indian Merchants' Chamber.

(10) The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass-Native Merchants' Association.

(11) Public Meeting of Bombay Trade Unions postponed.

(12) The Seeds Traders' Association, (closed for three days).

(13) Hindu Commercial club (closed for three days).

(14) The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

(15) The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association, (closed for two day).

(16) Bombay Iron Market.

MILLS CLOSED IN MEMORY OF LATE SIR J. JEJEEBHOY.

Consequent on the sad demise of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., K.C.S.I., the offices of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Limited, Spring Mills, Textile Mills, Dyeworks, the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Century and Zenith Mills were closed on Friday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Victoria Swimming Bath remained closed in memory of Pandit Motilal and Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy.

Sir J. J. School of Art remained closed on Friday in memory of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy.

—:o:—

Condolence Messages.

—:o:—

The following associations have passed condolence resolutions and have sent messages to Pt. Jawaharlal.

(1) The Deccan Merchants' Association.

(2) G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.

(3) Shri Bombay Jain Swayamsevak Mandal.

(4) The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass—Native Merchants' Association.

(5) Students' Association of the National Medical College, Bombay.

(6) The Grain Merchants' Association.

(7) The Seeds Traders' Association.

(8) Hindu Commercial Club.

(9) The Bombay Chemists and Druggists Servants' Association.

(10) Staff of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

12 MILLION TO BE FLOATED IN LONDON.

Favourable Terms For Investors

BOMBAY, February 6.

The Secretary of State for India is publishing to-day the prospectus of a sterling Loan in the form of 5-1/2 per cent. Stock 1936-38. The issues will be of £12,000,000 stock for payment in cash and offer of a further amount of like stock in exchange for holdings not exceeding in the aggregate £5,000,000 nominal of the Government of India 5-1/2 per cent. stock due on the 15th January 1932.

THE TERMS.

The issue price for the amount offerred for cash subscription is £ 97 per cent. The holders of India 5-1/2 per cent. stock 1932 who surrender their holdings in whole or part will receive in exchange therefor the new stock at the rate of £103-12-6 per £100 nominal of 5-1/2 per cent. stock 1932. The stock will bear interest at the rate of 5-1/2 per cent. per annum.

If not previously redeemed the stock will be repaid at par on the 15th July 1938 but the Secretary of State for India reserves the right in giving three calendar months notice in the London Gazette to redeem the Stock at par on or on any half yearly interest date after the 15th July 1936. The list for cash subscriptions will be opened on Monday the 9th February 1931 and closed on or before Tuesday the 10th February 1931.

CONVERSION APPLICATION.

The list for conversion applications will be opened on Monday the 9th February 1931 and closed on or before Saturday the 21st February 1931. Cash subscriptions to this loan will be received in India at the offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi.

Applicants in India may also arrange for a remitting bank to send a telegraphic transfer in favour of the Imperial Bank's London office and submit a certificate by the remitting bank that this has been done together with their application to the Imperial Bank. In such cases the certificate handed to the Imperial Bank will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment after receipt by the Bank's London office of the sums transferred.

Arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank to its London office by immediate cable. Further particulars regarding the actual terms of the prospectus can be obtained from the office of the Imperial Bank at the above mentioned places.

DOMINATION BY "NON-NATIONALS"

—:o:—

Mr. Erulkar's Warning

OMISSION REGARDING PARAMOUNTCY OF INDIAN INTERESTS

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A careful examination of the Round Table Conference proposals as affecting finance and commerce was urged by Dr. Erulkar, Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in the course of an interview. He pointed out that though some delegates claimed that they had made a necessity of the paramountcy of Indian interests, sufficiently clear in the course of discussions on the position of European commerce, there was no mention of it in the formula finally adopted by the Minorities Sub-Committee. Dr. Erulkar sounded a note of warning against allowing continuance of domination by non-national interests, and said that even in the case of Army and Foreign Affairs, the total and unqualified reservation was not warranted.—Reuter.

TOLL OF EARTHQUAKE

—:o:—

130 Dead At Hastings.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Wellington—The official death-roll at Hastings is between 120 and 130. This will be exceeded at Naper where fiftynine including ten unidentified persons have already been buried.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DEPUTIES INJURED.

—:o:—

Diet Invaded

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Tokio—A hitherto unidentified intruder brandishing a dagger burst into the Diet and injured two Deputies.

This is the latest of several riotous scenes following the speech on London Naval Treaty, by the Foreign Minister Ashidehara, who is shadowed by a bodyguard of six jujitsu experts in consequence of the receipt of threats of personal violence.—Reuter.

'Avari On Hunger-Strike'.

—:o:—

NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 6.

It is understood that "General" Avari in Mental Hospital, Nagpur has gone on hunger strike since first of February since his demand to be sent again to the Central Jail has been refused.

Another remand has now been obtained by the police in the Balaghat dacoity case. The remand expires on the 14th instant on which date it is expected the case will open.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, Feb. 6.

Previous Closing	10.69
To-day's Opening	10.62
Difference	—.7
To-day's Closing	10.65
Difference	—.4

Broach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 199.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Previous Closing	5.67
To-day's Opening	5.67
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing	5.69
Difference	—.7

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 6.

Silver Ready	12 2 0
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	12 1 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay market was closed today.

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4

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dom ensuring a future for her more glorious than her past. Pundit Motilal played during this period a role only less dominant than that of Mahatma Gandhi. No patriot could desire a destiny more enviable than this. The loss that the country has sustained by the death of such an outstanding figure is so immense that it is difficult to make an adequate estimate of it in the language of the commonplace. During the last ten years India has mourned the death of five dynamic personalities—Tilak, Das, Ajmal Khan, Lala Lajpatrai and Mahomed Ali—whose services and sacrifices have made the present struggle and the prospect of honourable victory possible. Pundit Motilal Nehru occupied an honourable place in the ranks of these leaders and his contribution to the success of India's cause was the largest and most effective.

He was endowed with many gifts. A self-sacrificing patriot, an intrepid fighter, a masterful statesman and, above all, an unfailing friend of the poor, he was the embodiment of the qualities of a true aristocrat in an age which professes but does not practise democracy. The story of his heroic sacrifice—the abandonment of a princely practice was the least part of it—will never be forgotten by generations of his fellow-countrymen. He died at a ripe age, but there is no doubt that his death was hastened by the suffering that imprisonment, which he cheerfully underwent, involved. As a fighter he never flinched, however heavy the odds against him, and it was his unrivalled courage that had no little share in stimulating the efforts of the country in this last struggle for freedom. His masterful statesmanship was displayed in the efficient organisation and consummate leadership of the Swaraj Party and in the preparation of the famous Nehru Report, which though scrapped for the time being, is a historic document and will form the basis of India's constitution. That his judgment of men and affairs was unerring was demonstrated on many an occasion, but most strikingly when he, to the surprise of not a few of his intimate associates, helped Gandhiji in formulating the decision which the Lahore Congress endorsed. There were then many who doubted whether the country would make an adequate response to the call of the Lahore Congress. Pundit Motilal was emphatically not one of them and no one was a stouter and more confident supporter of Mahatma Gandhi than Pandit Motilal when the former commenced his memorable march last year. He expected great things from his Nation and it magnificently justified his expectation. Though his longing to see his country free in his life-time was not realised, he died a happy death in the consciousness that his countrymen had, by their sacrifices, assured the attainment of that freedom. No warrior could desire a happier death.

The "Evening News of India", writes:—

"Though he was in the thick of the 1930 Civil Disobedience campaign he was never a fire-brand nor was he entirely uncompromising. Truly can it be said of him that he gave to the mob what was meant for Parliament."

There could be no greater libel of the departed leader than is contained in the last sentence. For, the ruling passion of his life was an unbounded love of the poor and it was because he realised that the woes of India's poverty-stricken millions could not be ended without freeing the country from foreign domination that he took part in, and for several months led, the Civil Disobedience Movement. Jawaharlal—Pundit Motilal's greatest gift to his Nation—is justly regarded as the leader of India's Youth. But how very few of us realise that a greater leader of India's Youth was Pundit Motilal himself, who, though old in age, never lost the spirit of Youth. It was this spirit of Youth in him—the constructive adaptability to circumstances which characterised his political career—that made the Lahore decision and all the glory that followed it possible. His loss is not irreparable; for he will continue to live in the hearts of India's young men and women who, guided by the lesson of his life and led by Mahatma Gandhi, will accomplish the purpose in whose service he died fighting. His death, coming so soon as it does after that of Tilak, Das, Ajmal Khan, Lala Lajpatrai and Mahomed Ali, is a challenge to India's Youth to count no sacrifice too great in carrying on the struggle so that their country becomes free before Death claims any of the few great leaders who survive him whose loss the country mourns to-day as deeply as his illustrious family.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1931.

THE TRUE ARISTOCRAT

—:o:—

Pundit Motilal Nehru is dead. So overwhelming is the loss that it is impossible to realise that the great leader is dead. The last ten years and more will be remembered by generations of Indians to come as the most epoch-making period of India's history—the period of her unique struggle for freedom, a new freedom ensuring a future for her more glorious than her past. Pundit Motilal played during this period a role only less dominant than that of Mahatma Gandhi. No patriot could desire a destiny more enviable than this. The loss that the country has sustained by the death of such an outstanding figure is so immense that it is difficult to make an adequate estimate of it in the language of the commonplace. During the last ten years India has mourned the death of five dynamic personalities—Tilak, Das, Ajmal Khan, Lala Lajpatrai and Mahomed Ali—whose services and sacrifices have made the present struggle and the prospect of honourable victory possible. Pundit Motilal Nehru occupied an honourable place in the ranks of these leaders and his contribution to the success of India's cause was the largest and most effective.

He was endowed with many gifts. A self-sacrificing patriot, an intrepid fighter, a masterful statesman and, above all, an unfailing friend of the poor, he was the embodiment of the qualities of a true aristocrat in an age which professes but does not practise democracy. The story of his heroic sacrifice—the abandonment of a princely practice was the least part of it—will never be forgotten by generations of his fellow-countrymen. He died at a ripe age, but there is no doubt that his death was hastened by the suffering that imprisonment, which he cheerfully underwent, involved. As a fighter he never flinched, however heavy the odds against him, and it was his unrivalled courage that had no little share in stimulating the efforts of the country in this last struggle for freedom. His masterful statesmanship was displayed in the efficient organisation and consummate leadership of the Swaraj Party and in the preparation of the famous Nehru Report, which though scrapped for the time being, is a historic document and will form the basis of India's constitution. That his judgment of men and affairs was unerring was demonstrated on many an occasion, but most strikingly when he, to the surprise of not a few of his intimate associates, helped Gandhiji in formulating the decision which the Lahore Congress endorsed. There were then many who doubted whether the country would make an adequate response to the call of the Lahore Congress. Pundit Motilal was emphatically not one of them and no one was a stouter and more confident supporter of Mahatma Gandhi than Pandit Motilal when the former commenced his memorable march last year. He expected great things from his Nation and it magnificently justified his expectation. Though his longing to see his country free in his life-time was not realised, he died a happy death in the consciousness that his countrymen had, by their sacrifices, assured the attainment of that freedom. No warrior could desire a happier death.

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UNIQUE PERSONALITY.

—:o:—

(BY M. A. B.)

"Pandit Motilal Nehru expired at 6-40 a.m." It is difficult to withstand the horror of these cold words. One wants to run away from them. How would it be possible actually to reconcile oneself to the full meanning of "Pandit Motilal Nehru expired at 6-40 a.m."? One dreads that time.

* * *

The nation has been plunged into mourning because its darling, the second greatest Indian, is no more. A Prince among men, he unstintedly gave to his country what others would have kept for personal comfort and self-satisfaction. His legal acumen, Swaraj Bhawan and that wonderful and priceless asset to any country, Jawahar are examples. In Pandit Motilal Nehru India had something more than her second greatest son.

* * *

All this is true. But the tragedy involves an irreparably personal loss not only to Jawahar but to many others. Those who have ever had the proud privilege of serving him have been robbed of a delightful and beloved father. There are many who command respect and affection. There are others who exude, and infect you with, good humour and cheerfulness. But Panditji was the rarest combination of a father, a leader and a pal. I have seen some of the greatest of our leaders—his colleagues—in the position of Jawahar. And I have also seen the younger generation talking—even shouting—with respectful impertinence. You persistently denied having ever smoked in your life, while at the same time you lent him your match box. For, was he not your delightful pal in addition to being your father? Is it any wonder that men and women, old and young hungered for his commands? As the Indian students in Paris said in the course of an address to him in 1927 'Gar bar saro chasme man nashini

'Nazat bekasham ke naznini.'

* * *

"If Jawahar is the oldest young man", said Mahomed Ali once, "Pandit Motilal Nehru is the youngest old man in India." This to my mind is one of the two secrets of his unique greatness. He had a sense of humour that attracted to him youth and age alike. In response to an inquiry about his health a few days ago, he said, "very bad if one is to judge from the faces of my doctors." How many are there who can create a lighter side to an impending tragedy and take the sting out of terrible anxiety? One could not but feel happy in the presence of the dearest of old men. Two peals of silvery laughter between a few words would drive the heaviest of moods away.

* * *

His life was free from the communal tinge. I know that a storm was sought to be raised over the Nehru Report. Those who did so wronged him by forgetting his antecedents and refusing to understand the spirit underlying the proposals embodied in that report. Many have already realised it. The time is coming when the rest also will find that if Pandit Motilal Nehru was guilty of anything, it was the desire to see the Musalmans stand on their own legs. But whatever the differences over the Nehru report, the very suggestion of communalism would be an unforgivable blasphemy against him. I say this as a Musalman, who knows perhaps better than many that the Muslim community has lost as heavily in his death as the rest of India.

* * *

He was the personification of Indian nationalism. To him you were neither a Hindu nor a Musalman. You were an Indian—just an Indian. So was he to you. I doubt if even sub-consciously he ever gave any other impression. Those who have some experience of his hospitality in Anand Bhawan—a hospitality that would have been embarrassing in its solicitude were it not for the fact that one regarded it as one's home—know that it was above distinctions of caste and creed. To the nation he was its leader. To his colleagues and followers he was a cheerful father. One shudders to think that he is dead.

* * *

Consolations? There certainly are' consolations. The proud memory of having served him even if poorly, of his smile and boyish laughter which drew the very best out of you, the consciousness that Panditji still lives in his great work and in Jawaharlal. All these will condole with you on his death. But, dear God, was it so utterly unavoidable?

MOTILALJI.

—:o:—

He is dead, our Indian Pearl!
Freedom's banner swift unfurl
Sacred corpse of his above,
Monument of deathless love.

So magnificently brave,
Like itself he gladly gave,
Man of more than kingly fame.

Write his dear beloved name
On his India's heart with gold,
That all awe-struck here behold
This was life, and death should be
Thus indeed eternally!

Dead! But living evermore,
Whom his countrymen adore!
Countless ages still will say
Princely Motilal-ki-jail!

—SEVIKA.

ROUND TABLE "ACHIEVEMENTS".

QUESTION OF CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY

(BY C. R. REDDY.)

Is it fair on the part of the R. T. C. invitees to carry on propaganda in favour of their achievements while the Congress, at the instance of some of their leaders, has refrained from publishing its opinion and has agreed to suspend judgment until it has had an opportunity of discussing the situation with Dr. Sapru and his colleagues? It is a question of honour, rendered all the more imperative by their own admission that their achievements were in no small measure due to the Congress and Nationalist agitation. The Congress dynamo generates power and it is a pity that there are people ready to convert it to their own use by an odious act of misappropriation.

SHELL WITHOUT KERNEL.

Transfer of power, transfer of responsibility, responsible government at the Centre—these are the slogans in which their success is acclaimed. Is the success nominal or real—that is the question. It looks as though it is the shell without the kernel. The power transferred is small and insignificant. The reservations and safeguards reduce it to a decorous formality. Power may be given to an Indian agency, but if the agent is not free and has to obey the master, the Viceroy, it is of little use to the country, however valuable it may be to the individuals concerned. We have had Indian Members, Indian Executive Councillors and Indian Ministers under the present regime but of what use have they been to the country? Places without power are a source of demoralisation. It is far better to have power without places.

NO REAL TRANSFER.

Transfer of responsibility forsooth: From whom and to whom? Will the Viceroy's responsibility undergo any diminution? Will the new Ministers be responsible to him or the Legislature? And they talk of responsible government, limited no doubt but real, at the Centre. The limitations are obvious but is the reality quite so obvious? Responsible Government means government responsible to the legislature in the first instance and to the electorate in the last. Will the R. T. Ministry be, in any sense, responsible to either?

NO CONTROL OVER MINISTRY.

In the Federal Assembly or Lower House there will be the agents of the States—forming probably 1/3rd of the strength. There will, in addition, be representatives of special groups and interests of no less strength than the former. Residuary nationalism will bring up the rear. In the Upper House the strength of the States and special groups will be proportionately larger and there may even be the nominated members. 2/3rds of the Legislature thus constituted is required to turn out a Ministry. Does any one in his senses hold that such a majority can even be a possibility? The ministryy will be impregnable by the Legislature. And so responsibility to the Legislature may be dismissed as non-existent.

NEW OFFICIAL BLOC.

Leaving the other categories aside, let us take up the States delegates—who are, in no sense, representatives of the people. Will they become members of any of the political groups? Obviously not, for they will not have anything to do with British Indian subjects. They will flock to a separate bloc under the Viceregal gallery. In view of the vassalage of the Princes to the Viceroy, they are sure to be at his beck and call. How then can any Ministry be formed independently of the Viceregal support? Suppose 30 out of 100 members are at the disposal of the Viceroy. Then for a party ministry independent of the Viceroy to be formed, it must capture no less than 51 out of the remaining 70 seats, leaving its opponents only 19 out of those seats. Is such an extensive capture possible except under a revolutionary deluge? The R. T. Constitution can function independently of the Viceroy only under conditions of an abnormal landslide. A constitution which can be democratic only under a revolution or something near it, is a peril to be avoided as it suppresses normal political forces until they result in a volcanic eruption. In the R. T. Constitution this process of dangerous suppression will be far more drastic than in the illustration given.

FUNDAMENTALS OF A CONSTITUTION.

A constitution to be at all satisfactory should result in the elimination of direct action as a justifiable course on the part of the people. It should, within the constitution, enable the views of the vast majority of the people to prevail; and in the case of constitutional amendments, which will have to be enacted by Parliament, it should serve as a faithful exponent of the views of such a majority. If it can perform neither of these functions, nationalistic politics will have to operate from outside. Direct action and its concommitant repression will become inevitable. And there won't be any advance on the dangerous state of things prevalent at the present time. The R. T. Constitution fails hopelessly under both the tests.

SORRY SPECTACLE TO CONTINUE.

If a ministry cannot be independent of the Viceroy and if he has the power to appoint and dismiss them, the sorry spectacle of the present dyarchical ministers will be staged in Simla and Delhi. They must either act as the agents of the Viceroy or go—and of course they won't go. Constitutional opposition becomes meaningless, since the Opposition too, however favourable the results of a general election may be, can't generally aspire to office except by the grace of the Viceroy. Instead of a Government and its Opposition, there will be room within the constitution only for competitive loyalisms. Politics will degenerate into place hunting and the diet of the ministers will chiefly consist of the declarations made when out of office.

FOOL-PROOF: DYARCHY'S MERIT.

Commenting upon the legislative omnipotence of the Governor due to his command of official and nominated votes, the late Rajah of Panagal, a very good judge of dyarchy, remarked at Coimbatore that, with his countenance, any Tom, Dick or Harry could carry on government. The competition to be the favoured Toms, Dicks and Harries is always very keen. In one sense dyarchy is unworkable, viz., as a form of responsible government. In all other senses it is not only workable but fool-proof. It has in this way more than democratised governments—it has vulgarised them. And it is this type in a more aggravated form that the R. T. C. proposes to instal at the Centre.

I have no aversion for a "limited" responsibility, provided that responsibility to the Legislature and the electorate could be enforced with the same facility as in other constitutions. If it cannot, then it may be government through (not even by) Indian hands but not by popular hands. I have no objection to service members being included in the Ministry for War or Defence as in Japan, provided of course that they too resign with the rest.

If normally no one party can have a majority over the rest and if further there is a bloc unaffected by general elections constituting 1/3rd of the strength of the Legislature, and there are also separate groups, large and small, a party ministry—the essence and soul of collective responsibility becomes impossible.

CENTRAL MOONSHINE.

The Viceroy's powers, positive and negative, are sought to be defended on the analogy of the Dominions. In point of sober fact, such extensive and extraordinary powers are not vested in any of the heads of Dominions. Doubtless they appoint and dismiss ministers and can dissolve the Legislatures and order a fresh election. The other powers are nominal. They cannot issue an emergency ordinance except by and with the consent of the Ministry. And no ministry is irresponsible whether in the name or fact to the Legislature. As regards appointment of ministers, they have to choose from the majority party or rather empower its leader to form a cabinet. Dissolution again is ordered on the advice of the ministry. Dismissal of ministers has practically ceased to be a modern phenomenon. The reason why the head of a Dominion has to function only as a constitutional head, and not as an executive, as is proposed here, is that there is a legislature which he can't manipulate and one through which the majority of the nation can express its verdict. Having the backing of such a legislature, which is not a tool of the Governor-General, ministers can withstand him easily and successfully in case he displays a tendency to interfere and convert his nominal role of an executive into reality. This all-important substance of constitutionalism is reduced to a shadow in the R. T. C. resolutions and yet we are asked to believe that transfer of responsibility and responsible government in the Centre have been secured. The utmost that has been secured is an indirect Indian bureaucracy—the last thing that one would desire in the interests of clean and decent politics. The novel ministers of the Delhi Durbar can't withstand the Viceroy and they can with his patronage withstand the legislature. It is not central responsibility, but central moonshine, that has been brought back from London.

(To Be Continued).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Government And Congress.

"Lord Sankey's report on the proposals of the Federal Sub-Committee gave fresh evidence", says the "New Leader", "of the rapidity with which British opinion has been forced to travel to meet the Indian demand." But as the "New Leader" further points out, "control of finance is essential to real power, and even though the Round Table were prepared to accept the limitations, Congress India would certainly reject them." And, what is more, there are some other limitations in regard to which Congress India holds categorical opinions. It remains to be seen whether Government are prepared to travel to meet Indian opinion, which even Government know, is Congress. Present indications, however, as witness the continued repression, do not give cause for enthusiastic expectations.

Why?

We are not interested in the present Councils as political institutions. We regard them as so many theatres reserved for staging farces. Nor, it is needless to say, are we, therefore, interested in representation in these Councils. X who sits in a particular Council by having wronged a particular constituency is as much objectionable as Y who does not sit in a particular Council because he has wronged a particular set of electoral rules. Yet we do confess to a sense of curiosity regarding the grounds on which the ban on Sir V. Dabholkar and others has been lifted by the Governor. They may be eminently deserving of the honour of being M.L.C.'s or of voting in elections. But a Government tribunal disqualified them on definite and clear grounds. The Governor cancels the disqualification orders, but without assigning any reason whatever. The Governor is perfectly entitled to do so. But his silence can hardly satisfy public curiosity. Indeed it provokes it still further.

Mysore Gazetter

Federation is the order of the day and in the new regime, it is but meet that British Indian subjects and the subjects of Indian States should better understand one another. Many of the Indian States are, as it were, behind the purdah, though the tendency is noticeable, of late, in some advanced states to remove all barriers of communication. Considering the close ties that exist between British India and Indian States, it is in the interest of the country as a whole, that they should be strengthened. This will lead to better understanding and co-ordination of efforts. The Mysore Gazetter whose third edition is recently published marks an advance in co-operation between Mysore and other provinces. The third volume which is marked "economic" advertises the wealth and potentiality of the States including statistics regarding Mines, Minerals, Industries, Manufactures, Agriculture, etc., which is bound to prove a ready reckoner to the industrialists of India

Comprehensive Plan

The present edition is recast and rewritten on an entirely new and comprehensive plan. It is issued in five volumes. The first volume is Descriptive of the State in its physical aspects; the second deals with the Historical; the third with the Economic; the fourth with the Administrave; and the fifth and last is devoted to Gazetteer of the Districts, including, as it does, accounts of the more important places in the State, arranged according to Districts and in the alphabetical order. Interesting features of the historical volumes are the chapters on "Mysore in Modern Literature" and the "Roll of Honour," which includes brief biographies of Mysore worthies whose names have passed into history. We congratulate the author of the Gazetter and the Mysore Government on this remarkable publication. But, more than this, we hope Mysore would serve as an example to other States, not in merely compiling a Gazetter but in producing conditions within the State that may justify such a magnificent description in 8 beautiful volumes.

andit Motilal Passes Away

(Continued from page 16)

nd India become bereft of orlike counsels and wise sighted statesmanship."

BORN TO SACRIFICE

—:o:—

r. Munshis Tribute

statement to the Press, M. Munshi, states as fol-

eath of Pandit Motilal ame this morning as a o every one who heard a great national calami- him the country lost one reatest fighters and one est statesman. His re- ness was wonderful. At nt juncture his guidance ve been of immense he could bring to bear a ractical mind on all without loosing a grip His spirit of self as far greater than ven to ordinary man. uggle he delighted to e upon sacrifice and easure for the volume fice. The cause of ade his own; and he live for anything except beration of India. When a ee India erects its pantheon, Motilalji will have a great place near the one occupied by the architect of Modern India, Mahatma Gandhi.

"KING AMONGST MEN."

—:o:—

City Fathers' Tribute To Motilalji.

Touching reference was made in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday about the sad death of Pandit Motilal Nehru and the irrepairable loss sustained by the country and the world by councillors of all shades of opinion. Mr. G. I. Griffiths, a European Councillor, supporting the condolence resolution not only associated himself with what his collegaues had said but paid his humble tribute on his own behalf and also on behalf of the Britishers all throughout India to the memory of Panditji. Mr. K. F. Nariman exhorted all to follow the example of Panditji to keep his memory alive by continuing the struggle in the most enthusiastic manner a struggle he had led so far.

At the outset Mr. H. A. Lalji referring to Panditji's death, said:

Only this morning we have learnt of two very sad and mournful events to which it is my sad duty to refer. The one is the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru, one of the greatest of the Country's leaders at the present time and the other is the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy our esteemed and well known citizen.

A KING AMONG MEN.

Providence has in its unscrutable ways snatched away one of our biggest and greatest men, Pundit Motilal Nehru. A veritable King among men his leadership was supreme in its strength. A man of courage and daring, faithfulness and loyalty his sacrifice to the national cause was almost sublime.

"VALE OF TEARS."

"Two ways lay before him, the way of wealth with honour and all the comforts and joys which wealth could purchase and the way of duty with honour and all the sacrifices that duty demanded; that it was to his eternal credit that after having tasted the sweets of wealth with honour and comfort he forsook them for the Vale of tears".

CALAMITY TO NATION AND GOVT.

Pandit Motilal Nehru worked for peace with honour. When he came to Bombay in June last he visited the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the views he expressed then to us and in his interview with Mr. Slocombe showed what were his views regarding a political settlement. Thus it is most tragic that just while the political horizon is showing some signs of clearing of the clouds, this brightest star in the Indian firmament should have dropped out. His death at this juncture is a calamity not only to the Nation at large but also to Government, as he had an avowed intention for peace which both Government and people are so much anxious to secure and all we can hope is that this spirit will still rule over the destinies of the Country and guide it in the present crisis and lead it to peace.

LATE SIR JAMSETJI.

As regards Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy I may say that we all shall miss a genial and a prominent figure in the civic life of Bombay. His work of over 17 years in the Corporation and in the Legislatures as well as in public life will be remembered by the citizens. He was ever ready to help the cause of Charity, Education and Sports and in all his activities it must be said he took a very impartial view. He was always voicing the feelings of his community according to their desires and so far as the general public were concerned he always sympathised with their views. His loss is to be greatly deplored.

GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar then moved: "That the Corporation have heard with profound regret of the sad and untimely death on the 6th February 1931 of Pandit Motilal Nehru whose ardent patriotism, great erudition, noble self sacrifice and untiring devotion to the cause of the Motherland won for him the esteem and admiration of his countrymen, who regard his loss at the present juncture as a great national calamity.

Mr. Chandavarkar said India has been taking a foremost place in international politics and the loss caused by Panditji's death was not to the British Empire only but to the whole world. The loss would be greatly felt in India as it was just on the eve of negotiations for peace.

THE PILLARS HAVE GONE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh seconded the proposition and said Panditji had passed away at a critical time. It was very unfortunate that the best sons of India were passing away at critical times. In 1914 Gokhale died. In 1920 Lokamanya Tilak passed away. Das also passed away in 1925 when the country wanted him the most and they had the misfortune to lose Panditji during the grave crisis the motherland was passing.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in supporting the resolution blamed the Government for imprisoning Panditji in his old age.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. G. I. Griffiths regretted that he had not the pleasure of knowing Panditji but from what he heard about him, he knew Panditji as a captain of the ship in India. He was the greatest statesman that India had for the past ten years. They always looked forward to Panditji to steer the ship from the very troublous sea that India was passing from and he sincerely hoped that other statesmen would carry on the work left behind by Panditji. He paid his humble tribute on behalf of himself and all Britishers throughout India to the memory of the late Panditji.

CARRY ON IN HIS MEMORY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then said Pandit Motilal was universally adored. Undoubtedly Panditji was the greatest statesman, greatest lawyer, greatest amongst men and the greatest general. In the national fight that was now going on he was a fighter of a modern type. After Mahatma Gandhi he was the greatest Indian amongst Indians. Mr. Nariman thought that Panditji would have lived longer but in spite of the advice of his medical advisers and friends he exerted too much in giving interviews to men who were pouring in every day from different parts of India to consult him. Mr. Nariman then exhorted all who mourned the loss of Panditji to continue the struggle in the same enthusiastic way that Panditji had carried on and thus keep his memory alive.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said Panditji was a moderate among extremists and an extremist among moderates.

Dr. A. J. Collaco said Panditji died when victory of India was within sight.

Mr. N. D. Mehta, Acting Commissioner referred to the two attributes of Panditji, viz. his wonderful ascetism and steadfastness and said his great self sacrifice of life was due to the spirit of ascetism which he developed by association with Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mr. Shivdas Chapseyy, Mr. R. A. Gole and Mr. B. T. Desai further supported the motion and it was carried unanimously, all councillors standing as a mark of respect.

LATE SIR JAMSETJI.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar then moved: "That the Corporaion have learnt with deep regret the sad intelligence of the death on 6th February 1931, of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who was a member of the Corporation for over 17 years, and desire to place on record their deep sense of the great loss sustained by them and the City generally by the untimely removal of one of Bombay's foremost citizens who always took a keen interest and prominent part in movements affecting the welfare of the City.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. M. C. Javle and supported by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar Dr. A. J. Collaco, Mr. Hiralal Nanavati, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram and Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar and was passed unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned without transacting any business and also closed municipal offices for the day.

The Schools Committee also adjourned as a mark of respect for the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

BOMBAY'S GREAT HOMAGE TO NATION'S LEADER.

(Continued from page 1.)

nation. The one outstanding feature which impressed the speaker most in Panditji's life was his thorough gentlemanliness. He always gave a clean fight to his adversaries on the Government benches and never hit them below the belt. It was that quality which compelled reverence for Panditji from friends and foes alike.

SUPREME SACRIFICE.

Concluding Sir Purshottamdas said that though Panditji had lived the life of an amir when he joined the N.C.O. movement he burnt all the foreign clothes that he had. The two lessons of his life in the opinion of the speaker were his gentlemanlinss and his supreme sacrifices for the cause of country's freedom.

HIS NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Dr. Sayed Mahmood, the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, who was a companion to Panditji in the Naini Jail addressing the meeting revealed Pandit Motilalji's dying wishes. He declared that Panditji was keen on inaugurating the no-tax campaign himself and only a week or two back, he had written to the Government refusing the payment of about Rs. 30,000 that were due from him as income-tax. Panditji was awaiting the confiscation of his palatial residence.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY.

He had the unique privilege of being a companion to Panditji in the Naini Jail. The room that was given to Panditji was dark and dingy, but the way in which he endured all the rigours of jail life was a source of inspiration to younger men like Jawaharlal and himself. He deeply regretted that while he had the privilege to serve Panditji when he was on the sick bed, he was unfortunately not by his bedside when he expired. The speaker, however, had the consolation of having visited Bombay during the short lease of freedom that had been given him by the Government. Pandit Motilal and young Jawaharlal were both genuinely impressed by the splendid contribution that Bombay had made to the present national movement and the compliments that they paid to Bombay made the speaker visit this city at the earliest opportunity that he had.

ONLY UNDER COMPULSION.

Proceeding Dr. Mahmood described how though on his sick bed Pandit Motilal took keen interest in the proceedings of the Working Committee and though his doctors had strictly warned him not even to speak, he himself scrutinised every word of the resolution that the Working Committee had passed. Panditji was inclined to be doubtful as regards India's demands being conceded by the British without their being compelled to do so. He also felt that his end was approaching, but he fondly hoped that he would live to hear at least if not enjoy that the country had triumphed and freedom was won.

BOMBAY FIRST AND LAST.

When Jawaharlal was released Panditji called him by his bedside and gave him instructions to see that the movement did not lag behind in any part of the country and laid stress that even if the movement was slackened in certain provinces he was sure that Bombay would keep up the fight till the last.

A WORTHY SON.

In conclusion the speaker said that when a nation was determined to achieve freedom it could never get tired of fighting. Panditji's greatest gift to the nation was Jawaharlal who was a worthy son of a worthy father and if the people wanted to sympathise with him in his bereavement they should carry on the struggle till complete independence—not the independence that the Premier wanted to give them—was achieved.

Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha in supporting the resolution said that India had lost one of her great sons of whom she was rightly proud. All communities were mourning his loss because he was a national leader.

WORK WILL CONTINUE.

Maulana Mohiuddin Kasuri recalled the meeting held a month ago at the same place to mourn Maulana Mahomed Ali's loss and said that though leaders like Mahomed Ali and Panditji might die the work that was dear to them would be continued. The speaker reminded Muslims that Panditji gave up his lucrative practice for the cause of Khilafat and it was for Muslims to repay that debt by serving the national cause.

Maulana Mahomed Irfan in supporting the resolution declared that he mourned Panditji's loss as that of a great national leader and he hoped that his death would bring Hindus and Muslims together.

AN ENVIABLE DEATH.

Sir Chunilal Mehta remarked that Panditji died a very enviable death serving the country and he for one would be glad to die in the same manner.

Dr. Deshmukh said that "Moti" had died but he had left "Jawahar" behind. Though Motilalji was 71, his juvenile spirit put many a young man to shame.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha also joined in the chorus of tributes paid to Pandit Motilal.

HE LOVED INDIA.

Mrs. Perin Captain said that although Panditji was on his death bed, he called Gandhiji several times and inquired about the progress of the movement in the country. His greatest anxiety was to see that the movement was intensified everywhere.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in his concluding remarks observed that the question of raising a suitable memorial to Panditji would be settled on Gandhiji's arrival in Bombay. But, the real memorial would be to carry on the present and establish Swaraj.

The resolution was put to vote and passed the whole gathering standing

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

—:o:—

Leaders' Tribute To Pandit Motilal.

The sad demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru has evoked universal tributes from various distinguished persons of Bombay.

SJT. VITHALBHAI PATEL.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-speaker of the Assembly in an interview said:—"Loved by his countrymen and respected by his opponents, Pandit Motilal Nehru was a great patriot. If he had been born in a free country he would have made a very successful Prime Minister. His loss is irreparable and more so at this juncture.

SJT. JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

In a telegraphic message addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, a member of the Congress Working Committee says:—Deeply grieved at news of Papa's passing away. Nation mourns his loss at this juncture."

DR. DESHMUKH.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, ex-Mayor of Bombay interviewed said: "It is the misfortune of our motherland that she loses her best sons at the critical time of her struggle for freedom. The late Gopal Krishna Gokhale died in 1914, Lokamanya Tilak died in 1920 and Desh Bandhu Das also passed away at a critical stage in country's history, but Pandit Motilal died at the most critical stage. It is the greatest loss that our country has suffered. He passed away when his services and leadership were most needed".

DR. SATHYE'S CONDOLENCE WIRE.

Dr. D. D. Sathye has sent the following wire:—

Passing away of Motilaljee this juncture is national calamity regretted by all. Offer heartfelt condolences.

—DR. SATHYE.

—:o:—

Sir Lalubhai's Tribute.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas wires from Ahmedabad:—

That Panditji's sad demise should synchronise with Messrs. Sapru Shastri and Jayakar's arrival in Bombay is very inauspicious to the country's interests.

For more than ten years Panditji was the most prominent figure in the country, not excepting even Mahatmaji.

The los to Mahatmaji and the country is the greatest we have suffered during the last fifty years. He died fighting for his country, which is a great consolation to Jawaharlal and his mother. The whole country mourns the loss as a personal one and sends heartfelt sympathies to Jawaharlal and family members.

K. F. NARIMAN'S TRIBUTE.

—:o:—

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Sjt. K. F. Nariman said:—

"After Mahatma Gandhi undoubtedly India has lost the greatest man in Pandit Motilalji. I have heard many tributes paid to him as a great statesman desiring peace. As a soldier closely associated with him I can say from my personal experience that he was greater as a General and fighter and even in his weak state of health and advanced age he retained a juvenile spirit that was so marvellous and put to shame many younger men who were flinching and hesitating."

LAHORE'S HOMAGE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

Except for a large number of Muslim business houses and Government offices, there was a general hartal in the city to-day over Pandit Motilal Nehru's death.

Dr. Satyapal said that if to Gandhiji belonged the credit of inaugurating the civil disobedience movement, to Pandit Motilal Nehru belonged the credit of carrying it to a successful issue.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

—:o:—

DIED 6TH FEBRUARY 1931.

(BY RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER.)

Gone, gone is Motilal to eternal rest,
Our Pandit Nehru, India's champion loved,
The valiant hero of a hundred fights
In cause of Satyagraha, of Truth and Right,
Whose shrine alone he worshipped morn and eve.
How much he 'ath suffered here in earthly life,
How great a sacrifice he 'ath made for Hind,
His motherland!
He gave to Bharat Mata all he had,
With faith and hope, without a pang or groan,
He gave to her his lakhs and lakhs well-earned;
His Anand Mahal besides for Congress' cause
And went and lived in simple poverty.
Not this alone he laid at Mata's feet—
His wife, his sons and daughters all he had
He sacrificed, unprompted and unasked,
And prison's bars preferred to life of ease,
Not once, at Mahatma Ghandhi's earnest call.
O who can tell what sufferings he has borne,
What miseries endured, privation hard,
His life was wrecked by prison's pillory,
His soul unconquered stood right manfully.
Thou hast not lived in vain — O Motilal,
Thy name is writ in gold in history
Of India's struggle for her Liberty,
Rest, rest in peace at last, true Son of Hind,
Such sacrifice as thine, so rare to find.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

—:o:—

Short Sketch Of His Career

Pandit Motilal Nehru was born in May 1861 of Kashmeri Saraswat Brahmin Parents. His father was a man of average means. The Pandit, after passing his Matriculation examination went in for the pleaders' course and qualified himself as a Vakil. He had not to practice long to shine in the profession. As a lawyer and advocate, his abilities were of an order which would do credit to the legal profession in any part of the world.

The first public recognition of Motilal's political career was his election to the presidential chair of the U. P. Provincial Conference in 1907. He was a member of the U. P. Legislative Council since the inauguration of Morley-Minto reforms and a staunch advocate of Dr. Besant's Home Rule movement. It was really the N. C. O. movement that brought out the greatness of Motilalji. It was no mean sacrifice to forego a princely income of Rs. 1,000 a day at the call of the nation. From 1919 onwards, the Pandit was a changed man. He gave up his aristocratic ways of living and started wearing khadi. His clothes were no longer washed thereafter in Paris laundries.

In 1923, after what Mahatma Gandhi calls his "Himalayan blunder," Pandit Motilal showed the courage of his conviction, when he rebelled against the 'No-changers" and joined the late Mr. C. R. Das in forming the Swaraj party. Not that the Pandit attached any value to the legislatures, but he believed in fighting Government on all fronts and who can say that so long as Pandit Motilal graced the front bench of the Legislative Assembly Chamber as leader of the opposition, he did not give many a sleepless night to the tin-gods of the bureaucracy. His profound knowledge of constitutions and mastery of legal niceties made him a terror to the right wing of the Assembly. Who else but Motilal could have elicited that historic ruling from the chair that Public Safety Bill was Ultra-Vires the Assembly so long as the Meerut Conspiracy case was pending. At his hands, Government suffered defeat after defeat, reverse after reverse in the Legislatures of their own making. His historic resolution in the Assembly, which goes by the name of the National demand was responsible for the appointment of the Muddiman Committee, though the Pandit refused to accept a seat on it, as the terms of reference were not wide enough to enable a self-respecting Nationalist to make himself useful to his country. Same was the case with the Skeen Committee. Formost in fighting for its appointment the Pandit refused to serve on it for similar reasons. Pandit Motilal was every inch a fighter —one of these intrepid and uncompromising fighters, about whom one can't help exclaiming, "Heaven help their opponents!".

From 1927, onwards, Motilalji was the unquestioned leader of the Congress, second in influence only to Mahatmaji. Twice did he preside over the Congress, once in 1919 and then again in 1928 at Calcutta. He was jailed twice, once in 1921-22 for six months and then again in the present movement, when he had to be released unconditionally owing to failing health. Since his release, Motilalji has been consistently ailing.

In Motilalji, India has lost a giant. Socially, he was an institution unto himself. The stories of his hospitality would do credit to the mightiest among princes. He was a good schoolar of Persian and Sanskrit and his speeches were often interpersed with apt quotations from those classics.

While handing over charge of the presidential gadi of the Indian National Congress to his son at Lahore, Panditji had recited the well-known Persian Couplet!

"Agar Pidar Natuanad, Pisar Tamam Kunad." (What the father could not achieve, the son would).

To-day these words sound prophetic. His gifts to the nation were many. He recently gave away his own "Anand Bhuvan" to the Congress. But his greatest gift to the nation is his worthy son Pandit Jawaharlal. Verily! what the father could not achieve, the son would.

During the present Civil Disobedience movement Pundit Motilal took a leading part. He was sent to prison as Acting President of the Congress and was released owing to illness. Before being imprisoned he gave to Mr. Slocombe the famous interview, in which he summoned up the conditions on which Britain and India can achieve an honourable understanding. Since his release his health grew from bad to worse and though he attended the meeting of the Working Committee held at Allahabad which considered the Premier's statement, he was not able to take part in the deliberations of the released leaders. He was taken to Luck now for. X-Ray Treatment but expired after reaching the place.

THE WINSCONSIN NEWS of Milwaukee, fed **THOMPSON'S DOUBLE MALTED MILK** three times a day to 21 children. The diet was continued for three monhs. During these three months, *EVERY ONE OF THE CHILDREN SHOWED A GAIN IN WEIGHT FROM TWO AND A HALF TO TWELVE POUNDS.* These results were checked by the head dietician of the parochial schools of Milwaukee. Children who formerly displayed a marked tendency towards restlessness were observed to loose every trace of their former nervousness. Such symptoms, for example, as finger nail biting and grinding of teeth while asleep, almost immediately vanished. Appetites pick up, the craving for sweets tended to disappear. In every instance sounder sleep and a decided increase in physical energy was noted.

A growing child requires four or five times as much calcium as the average adult. The child needs calcium and phosphorous to build the bones and the teeth and muscle that his body is trying to grow. The granulated sugar that he takes in excessive quantities tends to rob the blood of its calcium by combining with it to form calcium sugrate—which cannot be used by the body.

THOMPSON'S DOUBLE MALTED MILK (which has more than twice the tonic properties of the ordinary Malted milks and similar preparations), is the most effective diet corrective for growing children that has yet been discovered.

A full size Shaker is given away
Free with each one pound tin
PRICE Rs. 2-8
OF THOMPSON'S DOUBLE MALTED MILK

Can be had from:—Thompson & Taylor—Chemists. Phillip's—Chemists. Cornaglia Ltd., Leopold & Co., The Italian Stores. Fort Cash Chemists. Dick Joice & Co. E. K. Madon—Chemists. KEMP & CO., (TAJ MAHAL HOTEL). B. K. IRANI. NATIONAL STORES. WILSON STORES. Pearse & Co. PERRY & CO. Popular Pharmacy—Chemists. & EXCELSIOR SODA FOUNTAIN).

TRADE ENUIRIES to
THE ASSOCIATED AGENCIES OF INDIA.
P. O. Box 833, BOMBAY.

TO-DAY GIGANTIC PROGRAMME

SWADESHI FILM HAS NOW ACQUIRED TONGUES THAT TALK, SING and WHISPER

TO-DAY GIGANTIC PROGRAMME

MIRTH, LAUGHTER, HILARITY.

Verily the bugs are an epidemic in metropolitan cities. So many husbands and wives are driven into a state of insomnia, by these 'Gentle Creatures'. Witness and hear on the Silver Screen how this bug-epidemic is turned into a 'comic opera' by MASTERS MUNSHI and JOSHI.

Unique Orchestra

is played by the Indian School of Music in accompaniment with technical Indian musical tunes.

RAGAS and RAGINIS.

also there is

SOLO JALTARANG

Bengali-Hindi

Songs with sweet melodies.

GARBAS i. e.

Gujarati ballads with Circle-dance.

PANIHERI BALLAD

and

CUCKOO BALLAD.

are played with exquisite skill and technique by Gujarati girls, whose voice, gait and acting are simply enchanting.

Rialto Talkies Exhibit Krishna Tone

FOR THE FIRST TIME

Dancing—singing—talking—Indian Picture.

The Gates of the Rialto are stormed by eager audiences

Please therefore Book your seats at the earliest opportunity, lest you should lose a chance.

Indian Talkies
Indian Talkies
Indian Talkies

FOR THE FIRST TIME

Mute shadows of Indian Screen artists that used to march over the screen are endowed with melodious voices, musical tunes, and taltating tongues, by—

KRISHNA TONE, INDIA

(Bombay).

Come one Come all and be merry

COME IN THOUSANDS TO THE

RIALTO LAMINGTON ROAD.

Four shows To-day

At 4, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 P.M.

Ignorance is not always a bliss

Sometimes it creates hell out of heaven and makes life unbearable---Two parties were at dagger's drawn with each other and nobody knew why? Yet they fought to the bitter end.

TOCSIN of DEATH

Surya Film Company's Super Jewel Production

Featuring—Master Bakre, Miss Jena, Miss Laxmi.

SEE NEXT SATURDAY

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

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PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 AND 10. PHONE 41561

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

FORWARD MARCH!

Follow the army of laugh-lovers to Buster Keaton's grand comedy of the war!

ALL RIOTOUS ON THE BUSTER FRONT

A BUSTER KEATON Production

and SALLY EILERS (She wins the war single handed.)

with CLIFF DWARDS (the singing Doughboy).

Buster KEATON in DOUGH BOYS

HE WINS THE BATTLE OF LAUGHS!

Hundreds were turned away last week disappointed. So book your seats early. Never before has a picture caused such a riot of laughter. Owing to Buster's popularity we are screening a new comedy and gazette this week for the benefit of those who wish to see the Dough Boys a second time.

CHARLIE CHASE in FAST WORK

ALL TALKING COMEDY

AND

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

PRIVATE COTTON CABLES

Temporary Rise

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Active Continental buying here to-day.

New York.—Market advanced owing to heavy covering by shorts. Fresh speculative buying in spite of weakness in stocks. This move seems to be entirely a natural reaction due to technical consideration. We would look upon upward moves at present as only temporary but while improvement in cloth markets continues, market not likely to decline materially.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-45 a.m.: Liverpool:—Scattered buying continued; scarcity of contracts; supply only at limits.

9 p.m.:—Market met considerable straddle selling this afternoon. Would not advise following the advance without increased trade demand.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Trade buying more active strength of Sakellaridis due Government limitation acreage."

Reuter's cable: New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, reacted later on weakness of Wall Street again advanced on covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 5.80.

Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 205/- eq. 4.65.

Difference 115 pts. eq. Rs.. 51/-.

New York May (Close) 10.95 eq.. 5.47.

Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 205/- eq. 4.65.

Difference 82 pts. eq. Rs. 36/-.

Liverpool-New York: (At Liverpool close): May 66, Oct. 55 American points).

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Indian buying on straddle account, and shortage of contracts give strength. Unless acreage reduced approximately 20 per cent do not anticipate sustained advance."

Messrs. Brcul & Co. have received the following cable D/- 5th instant (5-10 pm.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Consider existing levels high enough for time being until some fresh factor appears, but owing to the marked shortage of contracts prefer purchases an all weak markets as against operations on the short side."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5.

March	10.69 plus .14
May	10.95 plus .13
July	11.19 plus .13
October	11.48 plus .16
December	11.67 plus .18
Middling Spot	11.80 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5.

March	10.70 plus .13
May	10.93 plus .10
Middling Spot	10.45 plus .13

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 5.

New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	10.61
May	10.86
July	11.09

New York Noon Call.

March	10.53
May	10.83
July	11.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 5.

	Bales
Day's Recepts at all U S Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

	Opening	Closing
February		5.61 plus .11
March	5.64	5.67 plus .12
April		5.71 plus .12
May	5.72	5.76 plus .12
June		5.81 plus .12
July	5.83	5.86 plus .12
August		5.89 plus .12
September		5.92 plus .12
October	5.93	5.96 plus .12
November		6.00 plus .12
December		6.04 plus .12
January 1932	6.03	6.06 plus .12
February 1932		6.10 plus .12
Middling Spot		5.76 plus .12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

March	8.64
May	8.74
July	8.80
September	9.05
October	9.15
November	9.17
January	9.30
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	9.05

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 5.

Demand Bills	485.72

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

March 4/2 7/8 — 1/8.
May 4/3 1/2 — 1/8.
July 4/5 1/8 — 0.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 5.

March $79-1/8 — 0.
May $82 up 1/8.
July $67 — 5/8.

"Prices advanced on lower South-West markets forecast of favourable weather and weakness of stock markets. Closed easy."

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Mar. 10.77 — 13.
April 10.78 — 14.

B. A. Linseed.—"Market advanced on sharp covering. Market is oversold receipts small; market may go somewhat higher but it might be advisable to sell on the scale up."

NEW YORK SUGAR.

May 139 — 0.
July 137 — 0.
Sept. 145 up 1.

Hydro-Electric Companies

FIGURES OF GROSS EARNINGS.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of January 1931 and for the first seven months of the current fiscal year ending January 31, 1931, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

	For the month of January 1931. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	4,18,080
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	4,75,945
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	4,66,730

	For current fiscal year to January 31, 1931. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	28,88,790
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	29,64,855
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	32,63,642

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.40
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.60
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.80
Oomra Good	3.75
Oomra Fully Good	3.95
Oomra Fine	4.15
Bengal Good	3.50
Bengal Fully Good	3.65
Bengal Fine	3.80
Scinde Fully Good	3.65
Scinde Fine	3.80
Scinde Superfine	3.95

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Equity Of Indian Public Debt.

WANTED AN IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY

Arising out of the negotiations carried on between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar on the one hand, and Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus on the other an impression has been studiously created that those in India who demand an investigation of the question of the so-called Public Debt of India are seeking for a wholesale repudiation of the same. No impression can be farther from the truth, nor can anything be more calculated to harm the credit as well as the commerce of India, and that section of each, which particularly concerns the trade of India with Britain. An examination, however of the actual wording of the Congress resolution passed at Lahore in December, 1929 as well as the terms of the final letter in which the peace negotiations were admitted as having broken down, will convince any impartial observer that, while a full, free and fair investigation of the whole question of the public debt of India is sought to be obtained, no section of Indian opinion is asking for anything like 'repudiation.' It may indeed be, that on investigation by an impartial tribunal, it is found that a considerable portion of the public debt of India is, in reality, not legitimately due from India; or that a portion of it which, even if admitted as an obligation of India, must be set-off by considerable counter-claims on behalf of the people of India, or compensation to them, which will reduce the volume of this debt materially.

WANTED AN IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION

The demand for an investigation into the justice of the alleged public debt of India is however, not peculiar to India alone. All the nations of Europe and America, who have been suffering from the post-war depression in trade seem, on one ground or another to be asking for what in reality amounts to a radical revision of the debits and credits that now are claimed as between nations. When we consider the reparations problem of Germany, or the amounts due by debtor nations of Europe to America, the problem is essentially the same problem, namely, whether this generation which has paid so heavily in blood and treasure, should be called upon still further to bear all the losses occasioned by the war which has left no material assets. Whatever be the final solution of this acute international problem, India's share in the same cannot, in essentials, be questioned. Even though the whole of the debt of India may not be due entirely to the effects of the last war, the present position has been precipitated very largely not only because of India's war contribution but because also of her serious inflation of ordinary expenditure arising from reasons connected with the war, and from the post-war dislocation of trade and industry. The industrial depression prevails in India as acutely as it does anywhere else in Europe of America; and so the statesmen of India are looking about for ways and means so to relieve the Indian producers as to enable their task to be performed more easily Nationalist opinion seems to be convinced that on investigation on any ground of law or equity, or international treaty or usage, a great portion of the present public debt of the Government of India will be found to be not really chargeable to the people of India, and that for the remainder, considerable adjustment and compensations will have to be made. Because of this conviction, the Indian leaders have demanded an impartial investigation of the problem of the Indian public debt.

DEMAND OF EQUITY AND JUSTICE

It is important to realise this to be the true nature of the problem of the Indian public debt. There would have been no necessity to emphasise this aspect, but for repeated and deliberate misapprehension created by interested parties on this subject, the last most glaring case of the kind being that in the speech of Mr. Winston Churchill on Dec. 11. We are not concerned with the political aspect of the problem, however closely politics and economics may in this case be interconnected, but the fact must be recognised that the demand of the people of India for an impartial investigation is based on grounds of equity and justice and do not emanate from any racial reasons.

In this particular case of the debt of India created in the course of a century, or more there are many items which cannot in fairness be urged against the Indian people. The debt of the East India Company, and the bonus given to the proprietors of that corporation when it was dissolved in 1858 and the Empire that it had gathered together in India was made over to the British Crown marks the beginning of the present debt of the Government of India with a lump sum of something like 70 crores. This is in reality the purchase price paid by the British Crown for the transfer of the Empire of India, but the price is paid not by the British Crown, but by the Indian people. Who can call this a fair claim against India?

COST OF WARS.

Similarly India has borne the cost by adding to her public debt 'pro tanto', of all the wars she has had to wage on behalf of the British Empire, either on her own frontiers with European powers like Russia, or in other continents and countries. The total cost of these wars it is difficult to compute, but even before the close of the nineteenth century India had spent something like 50 crores on such wars and expedition over and above her regular militiary expenditure maintained at a far higher level than was strictly necessary for her own defence. Add to this India's share and contribution in the Great War, made in cash as well as in kind and you will get a figure of something like 250 crores of total expenditure of this character which has really been met by borrowing on the credit of India. India has derived no benefit for herself from these wars. Why should she then be made to pay for these burdens without any corresponding benefit? In this at any rate, the problem of the Indian public debt is identical with the post-war debt problem of all Europe to America. It is, therefore, but right and proper that in any international statement of that problem, India may be allowed to share on the same footing as any other nation suffering from the acute depression of the post-war period caused by this root evil.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

There are other items in the public debt of India, which would at least show substantial set-off in favour of India.

The losses suffered by India in connection with the reckless gamble carried on by her present Government in the matter of her currency and exchange are capable of exact statement in terms of money So far at any rate as the depletion of reserve and payment from the current revenues can show there are still higher and more considerable losses inflicted upon the people of India through this very exchange policy resulting in a wholesale depreciation of the silver ornaments, and also losses in their foreign trade, which are however, not capable of such a statement. But even the exact figure we can find amounts to something like 50 crores in one single instance of 1920-21.

As for the debt incurred in connection with the irrigation works and railways, it might be said that India has received some 'quid pro quo', that she has at present valuable assets against this debt, and that therefore the portion of the debt due from her on these accounts must be summarily admitted. As a matter of history, however, in these cases a close examination may reveal the fact that the volume of the debt now shown as chargeable to India on these accounts has been very much inflated by methods that an impartial tribunal might hesitate to award against India. It is sufficient here to mention only that all these items make an excellent case for investigation at the hands of an impartial tribunal. India may willingly admit, even though she may not have received any material assets in return, such debts as can be proved to have been caused by such remedial measures as relief in times of famine. But these can be separated and admitted each by itself.

The entire problem must be considered as an integral whole; and the nationalist sentiment at any rate is convinced that if a fair trial is held of all those claims and counter-claims India will emerge with far lighter burden than is to-day urged against her In any case, Indian opinion of all shades is agreed in the demand that a full, free and impartial investigation must be held before such a debt can be admitted at all.

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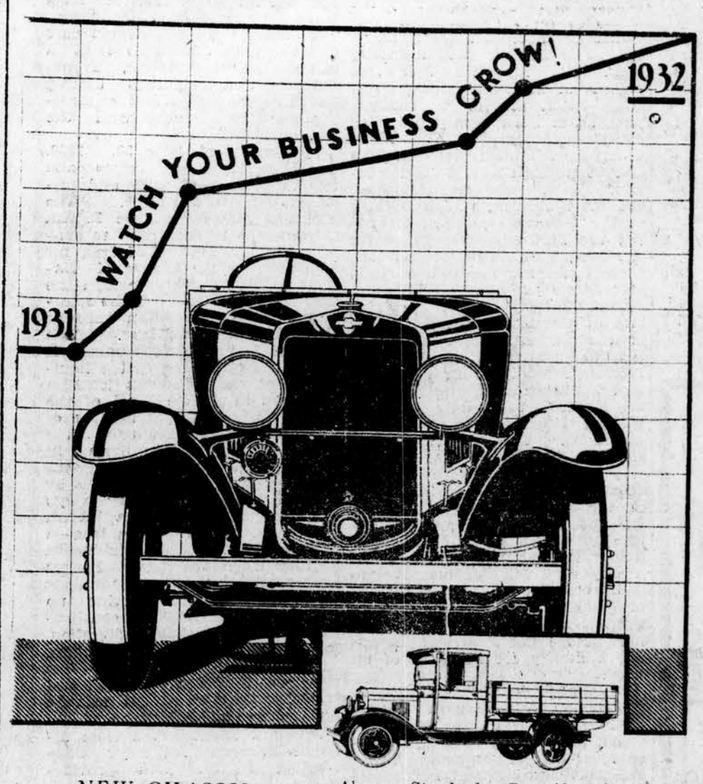

FROM all authoritative accounts trade has shown a definite recovery in every direction. This year's import and export figures are expected to show a big increase, and greater all-round agricultural activity with rising prices is forecasted.

This means that industries—big and small—will be greatly stimulated, creating prosperity for everyone. Owners of trucks and buses will share to a great extent in this general prosperity, because they form the connecting link between the producing fields and the manufacturing and consuming centres.

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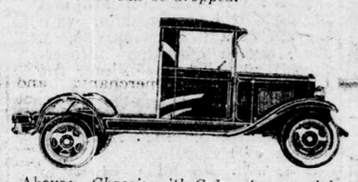

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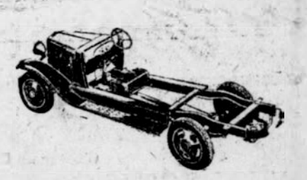

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

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IS LANCASHIRE IMPROVING?

BOMBAY, Febry. 2.

In the followingly weekly cotton Market report Messrs. Langley and Co., state that there are distinct signs of an improvement in the demand for the manufactured articles both in America and Lancashire, however, cables received here from New York do not support this view as the mill situation in Great Britain is reported to be worsening. The report is as under:—

AMERICANS.

The week under review has seen a continuation of very steady markets with a considerable improvement in Liverpool as a result of which that market has regained a portion of its lost parity with New York. The generally better feeling noted in our last Circular has continued and even developed on more definite lines as is evidenced by an improved demand from the trade and considerable price fixing. Though the improvement in the actual purchases made by the trade has only been small, there can be no doubt that there is a widespread awakening of interest which, with a continuation of the present firm markets, may be expected to develop into a good demand at any time. Reports from America indicate a somewhat increased activity on the part of southern Mills and it is stated that Japan intends increasing production in April. There are also distinct signs of an improvement in the demand for the manufactured articles both in America and Lancashire and on all hands reports indicate that stocks of cloth and yarn in the many channels between manufacture and retail distribution are down to very low levels.

Crop preparations in America leave much to be desired and we are advised that they are particularly backward in the Central and Eastern Belts while our Dallas correspondents state that the extremely mild Winter may be expected to bear fruit later on in talk of heavy boll weevil infestation.

At the moment, the large surplus of cotton still overshadows the prospects for the coming crop and the possibility of a fairly large cut in acreage but the time is not far ahead when these factors must assert themselves.

We continue to advise purchases in the Liverpool Market for conservative profits. From the manufacturer's point of view we strongly recommend the covering of at least a part of requirements for the year.

BOMBAY.

The firm tone has continued during the week, particularly in the Oomra contracts which show a narrowing of Rs. 2 with the Broach contract. An improvement in the export enquiry from Europe is to be reported while Japan has also shown more interest. A slight improvement in the local cloth demand has led to a small broadening in the mill enquiry and the market has shown a more buoyant tone altogether. We prefer to confine purchases to the Home markets.

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"IRAQ, THE SUEZ CANAL OF THE AIR."

Full Import Of Anglo-Iraq Treaty

David W. Wainhouse writes in the "Nation" (New York.)

At Bagdad on June 30, 1930, Great Britain signed a treaty of alliance with Iraq, a treaty which Iraq ratified on November 16. The document is an important one and may be said to begin the realization of a policy expressed by Great Britain in November, 1917, namely, to emancipate a people "so long oppressed by the Turks" and to establish a national government and administration "deriving its authority from the initiative and free choice of the indigenous populations." This process of emancipation has been going on with considerable success. The mandatory's administration in Iraq has been efficient and constructive. In a decade it has raised the most backward Arab country to the honorable position of being the first mandate to enter the League of Nations. But the process has not been one *pura sine animo furandi*.

The difficulty lies in the system of mandates. In reality it is a euphemistic term for colonial administration of the old-fashioned kind. As in all colonial administration, the colonizing Power is influenced by two motives which pull it in opposite directions. There is a temptation on the part of the mandatory to overreach itself in encouraging interests favourable to its nationals to the neglect of the natives; and there is the obligation on the part of the mandatory to deal with its charge in a way that will enable it "to stand on its own feet." The task of guiding a people to nationhood is a costly business; and nations are not interested in doing it merely for the sake of an ideal.

Originally British interest in this region was aroused chiefly because of the pirates who infested the Persian Gulf and preyed upon British shipping. Trading-posts and political residencies were established. By the close of the World War, British and Indian troops had wrested the region from Turkish hands, and the diplomats at Versailles, with the aid of a map, compasses, a ruler, and a charming insouciance, fashioned what is now the kingdom of Iraq. There followed commercial and political penetration, until to-day Great Britain is in control of the chief resources of Mesopotamia.

Iraq, with an area of some 116,000 square miles and a population of 3,000,000, lies at the head of the Persian Gulf. To the north is Turkey, which by reason of its position as a treaty revisionist is a disturbing neighbour. To the northwest is the French mandated territory of Syria, inhabited by Arab tribes which are unruly and inclined to pillage. To the east is Persia, inhabited by a people whose religion is Shiashi and hostile to that of the people of Iraq, who are Sunni.

INDIA PULLS THE STRING.

In the days of Marco Polo Iraq lay along the routes traversed by caravans engaging in a lucrative Eastern trade with Bagdad, the emporium. With the discovery in the fifteenth century of the new route to India by way of the Cape, merchants took to the sea rather than risk the perils of the overland route, and Iraq fell into a decline. The discovery of oil, the enduring wealth in the extraordinary fertility of the soil bathed by the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, and, more recently, the development of aerial navigation, which gives Iraq, a country lying along the shortest route from Great Britain to India, a unique position—these factors have made it once more commercially and strategically important. Iraq, indeed, promises to become a world thoroughfare to Central and Southern Asia. Thus, imperial policy toward India, aerial communications, and oil dictate Great Britain's policy in the Near East.

British pre-war diplomacy in the Middle East called for a system of buffer states between the Mediterranean and India. The cataclysm brought on by the World War necessitated a realignment of policy. The downfall of friendly Russia and Turkey's position as an ex-enemy made an alliance with either of these Powers impossible. For the past decade British diplomacy has been directed toward forging a chain out of the Arab provinces of the former Ottoman Empire, in the hope that with Persia and Afghanistan independent India would enjoy security from the Soviet menace. In this chain of buffer states Iraq forms a vital and important link.

SUEZ CANAL OF AIR

On the discovery of oil in Iraq the oleaginous diplomacy of the Western Powers began. A consortium of British, American, French, and Dutch companies—to which the British companies contributed a preponderant share of the capital—was granted a seventy-five-year concession in 1925 by the Iraq Government. Iraq was promised a substantial return in the form of a royalty of four shillings a ton. The government expects a handsome income when the pipe-line to the Mediterranean is built. Iraq, as already noted, is destined to become the Suez Canal of air communication. The Imperial Airways, Limited, a company subsidized by the British government, already operates an aerial service from London to Karachi, a distance of 5,000 miles. In the near future Great Britain expects to build a railroad across Palestine, Transjordania, and Iraq, thus uniting its three mandates and connecting the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf.

The treaty of June 30, 1930, was born of these forces and must therefore be read and understood in that light. The preamble states that the British Government is prepared to support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932. This means the automatic severance of the mandatory-mandate relation between Great Britain and Iraq. The proposal is important because it marks the beginning of the liquidation of the Wilsonian idealism expressed in Article XXII of the League Covenant, and because of far-reaching influence upon the French mandate of Syria, in pressing the French government to follow the good example set by Great Britain. The *quid pro quo* for this "liberation" is a British "sphere of influence" in Iraq—a term used in the nineteenth century when the great Powers were scrambling for concessions in China and were carving up Africa. The imperial constitution has a remarkable digestion. It can assimilate dominions, commonwealths, a union, a free state, protectorates, "A", "B", and "C" mandates, sovereign princes, and spheres of influence.

Article I establishes a close alliance between the High Contracting Parties and provides that there shall be full and frank consultation between them in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. In effect the consultative clause means that the British government remains the paramount Power so far as outsiders are concerned. In the past, clauses providing for joint consultation in all matters of foreign policy have given the paramount Power virtual control of foreign affairs, and there is no reason to believe that such will not be the practice in this case. By Article IV Great Britain and Iraq agree to come to each other's aid in the event of war. Iraq's help will consist in furnishing to its ally all facilities and assistance in its power, including the use of railways, rivers, ports, aerodromes, and means of communication. Precisely what Great Britain is to do for its ally is not stipulated.

Iraq further undertakes to grant to Great Britain, by Article V, sites for air bases to be selected by it (i e., Great Britain) in the vicinity of Basra and for an air base west of the Euphrates—discreet distances from Bagdad and Mosul—on the ground that the permanent maintenance and protection in all circumstances of the essential communications of Great Britain is in the common interest of the contracting parties. To protect these lines of communication, Iraq agrees to allow Great Britain to maintain forces at Basra and at some point west of the Euphrates. Forces are likewise to be maintained at Hinaidi and at Mosul, but for only five years. While in one breath the treaty declares that the presence of these forces "shall not constitute in any manner an occupation and will in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Iraq," in another it declares that the British forces shall continue to enjoy "the immunities and privileges in jurisdictional and fiscal matters, including freedom from taxation." While it might be denied that the presence of troops on Iraq soil constitutes an occupation, their presence and their immunities derogate these sovereign rights.

BRITAIN AS SILENT PARTNER.

The collaboration in Iraq's defense still links the two countries closely together. Great Britain undertakes to grant to native officers naval, military, and aeronautical instruction; to furnish arms, ammunition, equipment, ships, and aeroplanes of the latest available pattern; and to provide officers to serve in an advisory capacity with the country's forces. In view of the desirability of identity in training methods between the two armies, Iraq undertakes that its armament shall not differ in type necesary to have recourse to foreign military instructors, to choose them from among British subjects. Iraq further promises that if any personnel of its forces are sent abroad for military training they shall be sent to British military schools. Finally, Iraq undertakes that it armament and essential military equipfrom those of the forces of His Britannic Majesty.

The changes contemplated under the treaty do not mean and cannot mean that Great Britain will cease to interest itself in Iraq. Whatever else goes, imperial communication by air must remain a permanent factor in their mutual relations, and Iraq recognizes such a necessity in this treaty. In place of the tutor-and-tutored relation, a special alliance is set up, one in which the former tutor remains on the spot in the capacity of a silent partner in the affairs of Iraq rather than as an active participant.

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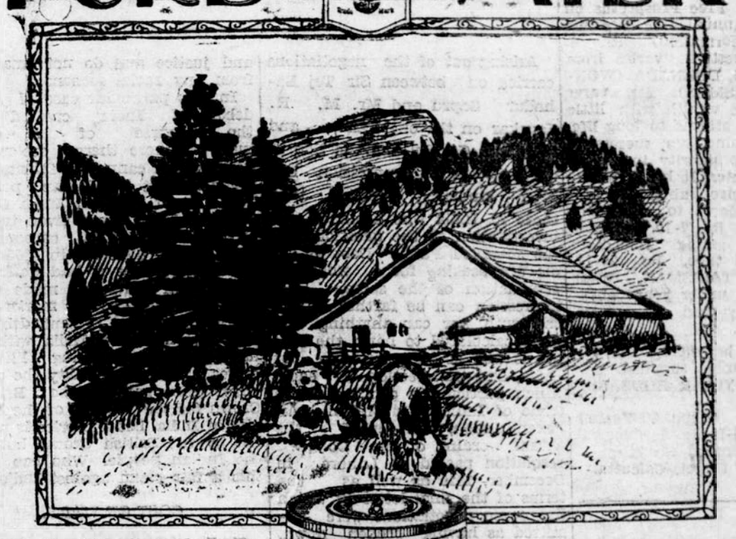

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WAR AND 'CIVIL' WAR

THE UNPENDING WORLD DIFFICULTY

(BY M. ACHARYA.)

They talk of war and (or) civil war as coming in all countries. Some are happy they come and others are "unhappy" they don't For they think they will all get jobs if they come on, otherwise they will have to go without jobs. Some militarists are afraid that if no war or civil war come, they will have to go out of jobs. Others are afraid that if a war comes, they will have a short lived job because the tremendous effect of poison gas and bombing planes will soon close the war. But militarists themselves like Ludendorff are not ashamed to prophesy that the next war will be terrible, more merciless than the last war to save and make the world safe for demoracy and self-determination. All these are dreams of the "war desire" complex as well as of civil war dreamers who speculate on war-mongers' activities.

What is the reality? It is 1931—not 1914. The situation is essentially different. It is 1931 in the world—not 1912 in Russia "blass" (rather civil) war will be more difficult to-day than in 1919 in Russia—in all countries In 1914, there was plenty of money in Europe. In 1917, there was also enough gold in Russia. The men of 1914 were fired by "ideals" and enthusiasm. The Russian peasants and workers in 1917 were "down hearted" and desperate at the war ideals and enthusiastic. But to-day whether in Russia or elsewhere the financial and popular situation is just the opposite—thanks to want of money, unemployment and starvation which no government can better.

Is really a war or civil war possible in this situation? Let us then ask the question whether it is "certain"—whether terrible or not.

The other day when America was still at the end of the "boom" the American Ambassador to Germany and the English Ambassador to America respectively declared. Kellog Pact is good. But without the Kellog Pact also, war is impossible in Europe without "our" giving credits. Since then, England and U. S. A. who are increasing armaments in preparation of "others" wars are groaning also under unemployment and want of markets. This appears to make war "a more certain inevitability"—to open up markets and capture them. This was possible till 1930. But since the advent of 1931—one year later, it becomes too late to realise. Firstly because there is less money among people throughout the world so that there are no markets to conquer. Yes, there is plenty of money in a few countries and lands. But laying it in wes will not "create" markets for "surplus" goods. The few multimillionaires who own the money will have to part with them in war and the one or two among them will collect it from the others as result of the war—as it happed through the last war. That the millionaires themselves who would have wished for war in past time to increase their money will now be afraid to lose what they already have got in favour of the bigger multimillionaires and will oppose war—and even prevent any such adventure There is no market to be conquered by war as in Marx' Time or in 1914 and therefore the certainty is that a few millionaires, the multimillionaires only will net the property of all to increase their own riches. War has become a mathematical impossibility for the finance system itself after the concentration of Finance till 1930—in spite of the increase of armaments and the desire to reduce and impossibility of either "reducing or maintaining" the armaments.

True, there is plenty of discontent from the side of unemployed and business men who can perhaps be directed into war. But discontent is a two edged weapon which can also be directed against the war—mongering Governments and multi-millionaires, especially after the experiences of soldiers and businessmen in "and after" the last war for freedom and better business. Especially when U. S. A. is vegetating (and will continue to vegetate in spite of plenty of gold, in unemployment and bad business. There is no hope to European workers and businessmen for improvement of their situation, by war for increased money or certain defeat. Since 1931, the European workers and businessmen who have to bear the brunt of any war will sooner turn their bayonets against their inner enemies (government) than against those over the frontier, i.e., at a distance in Capitals.

Then it may be argued that civil war is inevitable. This also looks certain in all countries including U. S. A. Yes there will be a certain kind of civil war—not an organised kind for particular ideas. It will be a war of each against all—for there is now a disorganisation and chaos, nay war, of ideas which have nothing in common with one another even when they are grouped "for the present". By a civil war we understand definite organisations with definite ideas going "in formations" against the existing or coming antagonists. There is such a civil war going on—between the existing Governments and their inner enemies, who refuse to be obedient subjects (citizens). The existing Governments alone are a danger of—not to—a coming civil war. People organise themselves to march in formations against the existing Governments but since they organise themselves in parties and groups on "particular" economic or state conquering interests, the Governments find it they have easy time yet. For these groups formations fight among themselves and the governments can quietly look on. If any one or two organisations join together and raise their heads, the Governments with their present might can crush them "for a moment". In the meanwhile the misery and discontent increases with the oppresent: for the innocent suffer also with the guilty.

So the Governments which are helpless are adding troubles to explode against themselves in future, crushing one or two at present in the name of maintaining law and order of constitutions. Exactly this "work" takes up too much time, money and energy of Governments in all countries, not excluding Russia. Sooner or later, all Governments are going to stand face to face with all discontented (of all different ideas) against them; since they cannot improve matters under the finance international system of the Reparations Bank in Basel which is the real wire-puller of affairs because it is a concealed money trust agency.

With discontent driven by misery before them, treachery of soldiers and unwillingness of recruits behind them—and forced with financial bankruptcy, no governments can stand on their legs even if "they poison their future buyers with gas". Under the circumstances for a new government to come into power "to dictate after the old was destroyed" is hopeless. That will be the end of dictatorship—and finance. What will come out of the impossibility of Governments is out of the present line of argument. If we succeed to instill "once for all" this theory of impossibility of Governing in future, we can then—only—consider what is likely, inevitable—and useful to desire.

We must thank of our stars that the era of organised world and civil wars conducted by commands for dictatorship is behind us. If we only recognise that, we may think better than in the past and at present. Yes people think of the future on the same lines as the past which has landed us in the present pass and morass!

SUPPLY OF TEA CUPS & SAUCERS ON G. I. P. RY

—:o:—

Wanted Clear Statement From Ry. Authorities

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the report of the 75th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee, published in papers, I find that the question of supplying tea-cups and saucers to the Indian tea stall contractors by the Indian Tea Cess Committee was gone into, and the Chairman referred to the policy of their introduction. The reply is vague and ambiguous. If the T. C. C. were only anxious to improve the sales of tea, it is not clear why they should be equally anxious to see that the tea cups and saucers were also supplied by them. If they professed to teach the tea vendors to prepare tea in proper manner, why should they insist upon a particular uniform and a belt, to which people, in our Presidency at least, are not accustomed. I do not know if they have recommended different uniforms for different seasons. A Khaki coat buttoned up to the neck, and reaching up to the knee, and a 6-inch belt round the waist, is bound to impede free movement, and induce perspiration during hot weather. Another point that is not clear is how is this uniform and the supply of cups and saucers business, going to improve the quality of tea. If the I. T. C. C. were to confine their activities to seeing the quality of tea used by the vendors that would not have aroused much comment; but since they undertake to supply and force their cups and saucers on the vendors, and seek to meddle with the internal affairs of stall contractors, one is naturally inclined to suspect and impute motives.

When the Chairman stated that "the Railway Administration do not insist on the stall-holders using the new cups and saucers," it was a pure misstatement of facts, unless it is presumed that he is not aware of the circulars issued by the Railway Administration from time to time. A general circular issued by the Divisional Traffic Manager, Bombay, and other Divisional Officers, distinctly and peremptorily forbids stall contractors from keeping or using any other cups than those supplied by the I.T.C.C. The circular reads: "The Chief Traffic Manager in connection with the above, has decided that the lessees must accept from the Tea Cess Committee the standard cups, etc." This has given a handle to the Tea Cess Committee to threaten the stall contractors, that any other cups, however decent, found at the stalls, will be broken. Thus when the Chairman stated that the administration do not insist upon the stall-keepers to use the I. T. C. C. cups, it was quite the contrary to actual facts.

The report further goes to state that nearly all the vendors have been "persuaded" to keep these cups. "Forced" or "compelled," would have been the proper expression. It is hard to believe that the stall contractors would be eager and willing to buy from the T. C. C. ugly cups, at such an exhorbitant price, unless they were forced to do it. I know there were several complaints from the travelling public also against these cups which were shapeless and heavy. Even the lower class of passengers are accustomed to see cups of better quality and design outside the Railway stalls, and have a right to expect the same decent types kept at the Railway stalls. It is not the quantity, but the quality of tea that even the lower class of passengers would appreciate, and that is the main object professed by the I. T. C. C.

If the Chairman's reply is to be interpreted and understood rightly, there should be another circular from the Divisional Traffic Managers, or the Chief Traffic Manager, withdrawing the original circular in clear and unequivocal terms. This is the only way to set all suspicions at rest and put a stop to further misunderstanding.—Yours etc.

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TWO AMERICAN BOYS IN THE U. S. S. R.

EXPERIENCES IN MOSCOW

...The two American boys who are the authors of this series of letters worked their way over to Russia and found jobs in Moscow, Robin Kinkead as assistant to an American newspaper correspondent and his brother David as an English teacher. Their letters, addressed to their family, were written without thought of publication. The "New Republic" New York gives the third instalment of their diaries. We publish from the journal previous one. ... ...

The new apartment is great for Moscow, and terrible for any other place. It consists of two rooms, hall, kitchen and bath, with a small balcony of the kitchen where breakfast and tea may be taken in the summer. In the kitchen is a gas stove with an oven, and Mrs. P—plans to cook all kinds of good things. I hope so. I never thought that I should see the day when I should look at an ordinary, kitchen variety of gas stove with loving eyes. But now one of these things looks like a precious jewel to me and I can't believe, any more, that such marvels as electric ranges actually exist. The bathroom has a gas water heater of an old style, the kind you light up right in the bathroom and get instantaneous hot water. Mrs. P—complains quite a bit about the apartment, but just the same she is damn glad to move in, and then she will have something to do, cleaning up the place, cooking, decorating, planning meals and entertaining people, and encumbering the whole place with bric-a-brac. She kicks about having to light a heater every time you want hot water, and in all she makes the mistake of comparing everything here with American things in general and those of New York in particular, instead of with other things in Moscow. It will be much better for P—to eat home-cooked meals, because the diet he gets in hotel restaurants doesn't agree with him very well. R. K.

Washing is pretty difficult here, washing clothes, I mean. If you hang them out in the open air to dry they freeze and don't dry and are liable to break. So they hang them in the house. We had a big washing here the other day and the room was crowded with clothes drying for about three days They have funny irons, too; electric irons are unknown. They use a big, clumsy iron with a nice little charcoal fire burning inside. Not a bad system for keeping it warm, but it is awkward and heavy to use. Our landlord is in the other room now doing a bit of ironing. There is a woman in the house, somewhere, who has no job but stays at home and takes care of her apartment for her husband. A—visits her every now and then and they drink vodka and gossip together, and discuss the best methods of taking care of their respective houses. B—has a good sense of humoor. All the Russians have that I have met. It is more nearly like ours than that of any other nationalities that I have come across.

This is Maslinitsa week. During this week everybody eats *blini*, a sort of pancake, served up with caviar, sour cream or butter. The butter is melted. The most important thing, of course, is vodka. You cannot eat *blini* without vodka. B—has invited us to go with him and his wife to his sister's house to-night to indulge in a feast of this delicious-sounding food. This Maslinitsa is the week of revel preceding the seven weeks fasting before Easter. Before the revolution they used to have big fights during this time between villages, between different sides of larger towns and between different groups of men. The fights would go on every day of the week, sometimes one side winning and sometimes another. Fists were the only deapons allowed. If anyone put a rock or something heavy in his fist, the rules of the game were that any number of people might pick on him, and he was very likely to be killed. The fights are not in vogue any more, but although religion is gone, they still eat their 'blini.' The last day of the week is called "pardon day." Everyone visits his friends and begs their pardon for any ill he has done them in the past or any he has planned to do them in the future.

D. K.

When spring comes I am going to blossom out in a Russian blouse. They don't wear them much here in the city. However, no one stares at you if you do. I shall probably not wear it when I go about interviewing people, only in my off hours and when I am sitting at home. To-day I went out to AMO in my leather jacket and flannel shirt, which give me quite a workman look. Also a Communist look, because many members of the party sport leather jackets. I look to go about roughly clad and wish it were more the style. You can go into any theater or any hotel dressed as you like. For instance, tonight I ate at the Savoy Hotel with P——, dressed in my rough clothes. He is jealous of that and can hardly wait until he unpacks his corduroy suit and flannel shirts. Mrs. P——doesn't want to go about dressed like that, but he compromised by saying that he will wear what he like when he goes to work, and will dress like a bourgeois when he goes out with her.

R. K.

I saw an amusing thing on the tram tonight. I was standing near the front, and at one stop I heard a little baby squawking. A ragged little boy, about seven years old, climbed into the car, holding a ragged, whooping little baby awkwardly in his arms and shooing two smaller and more ragged little boys in front of him. Grinning passengers got up immediately and gave the boy and his charges seats. The oldest sat the three little ones in a row on the seat and began to look after them as attentively as an experienced mother. He put a rubber back on the foot of one who had lost it in the scramble to get on the car, blew another's nose and patted and cooed and soothed the baby until it stopped crying. Then he sat back himself to take a breath, and his face assumed that look of tired responsibility that mothers' have. I think he will make a good father some day. I often see little children taking care of little children here. Risky business, I should think, but it must not be or they wouldn't keep on doing it.

D. K.

You see more barber shops than almost any other kind of store. There is one across the street from us. A shave costs only ten cents, but if you want Eau de Cologne put on, it costs fifteen cents more. That's the way things are here, essentials are reasonable enough, but the minute you go buying any luxuries you find the prices away up. The barbers are the slowest I ever saw, and they don't care how long they make you wait. I suppose this is because they are paid a flat rate and not according to how many men they shave. I had to wait a long time for my turn to-day, and while I was waiting a young, clumsy, peasant girl had her yellow, waist-long hair bobbed. It gave me a funny feeling to see all that hair lopped off, but she seemed to enjoy it, and gave her head a victorious shake when it came off.

I am writing by the brilliant light of the new bulb that we finally got up the energy to buy. All this time we have been living and working by the light of a fifteen-watt bulb and making great vows every night to go out and get a mare powerful one the next day. But recently they put out a highpower globe of fifty watts. There was rejoicing among the people. That is one of the differences here. When they put out a high-power lamp, or some other improvement, they make a note of it in the papers and people discuss it. Life is a great deal better with this lamp. Also, David has his Russian boots at last. They are black and come up almost to the knee and fit the leg closely. Around the ankle they look like an accordion, because they are made of nice, soft leather and wrinkle there.

The ice has broken a month early this year and the swollen river is filled with great cakes of it and people stand along the bank watching it go by. The breaking of the ice is a big event because it is the official sign that winter is over. Everyone comes running up to you to inform you in some excitement of the fact that the ice has broken.

We've been out of writing paper for a while, but the other day I got energetic and searched for a paper store and made the man sell me some. He would give me only ten sheets. I think it is silly to limit paper in that way, because if you want more paper you can get it anyway by coming back to the same store every day or by going to some other store. It just makes more trouble, that's all.

R. K.

I've had two encounters with the Moscow militiamen in the last few days. It's against the law to jump on a moving tram, you know, and the other day I ran right by a militiaman and made a flying tackle at a B tram that was going by The top blew his whistle and stopped the tram and ordered me to get off. I looked as bewildered and stupid as I could, and he said: "Don't you know you are not allowed to jump on a moving tram? Give me a ruble fine!" I replied in the worst accent I could that I was an American and couldn't understand a word of Russian. He said: "Oh, you understand Russian well enough; give me a ruble fine!" This time I just said, "What?" He asked me again, and I said "what" again and then he got tired and told me to run along and catch another tram. I said good-bye and ran off. He must have thought it was a little fishy that I could not understand him when he asked me for a fine but as soon as he told me to run along I understood him perfectly.

Another time I got on a tram just as it was starting up. I don't think a militiaman would have stopped me for that, but an officious little boy was standing by and he had a police whistle and wanted to use it, so he blew it as loud as he could, stopped the tram and got a cop. I don't care if a militiaman stops me, but when another civilian does, it makes me mad. When the cop came I spoke to him exclusively in English. He asked me for a ruble fine and I smiled sweetly and swore at him and the boy as hard as I could. It's fun swearing here because nobody understands you. After he got tired of asking me for a ruble fine and having me answer him in English he said: "Well, may be you are allowed to jump on trams in America, but you can't do it here. Now, run along, and get another tram." So, the militia has lost its contests with me so far. I should have liked to beat up that boy, though. The majority of the people have police whistles and I think they love to use them. It gripes me. After my American training, it seems a betrayal to have one citizen hand another over to the police, a sort of going over to the enemy's side. That's just the idea they are trying to do away with here. They want the people to feel that they are running themselves, not that an enemy police is running them.

D. K.

For the past five days we have been staying in P——'s apartment. He went out of town with his wife and wanted us to stay in his house while they were gone to keep the burglar-man away. The flat is brand new, and although it can't hold a candle to an American flat, it seems like a palace to us. There are two rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. We had our host over here the other night and fed him beer and sausage and cookies and played American jazz on the phonograph. He was quite impressed and kept saying all the time: "And just 'two' people live here?" So used is he to having three and more people in one room that he can't imagine two people only occupying two rooms, bath and kitchen.

Yes, people save stamps here, but I don't happened to know any to whom I want to give stamps. They aren't so grim here that they only do work calculated to be of direct use to the Communist ideal. Like all other people, they like to drink, eat sweets, dance, save stamps, etc. They dress as well as they can and like fancy clothes as much as the next man. In fact, most of the people would be as bourgeois as possible in their living habits (not mental, which is the main thing to avoid) if they could. But they can't. The house fittings they sell in stores are in the most awful bourgeois manner, and a lot of chinaware, lighting fixtures and furniture give me the shivers to look at. Some of the "model" rooms they show pictures of remind me of Main Street at its worst. But these are the pretty things that most of the people who come here to tell the "truth about Russia" observe. The things you want to look for are what they are doing in industry, economics, art and literature—there you won't find anything bourgeois.

During the week I have been to two movies, an opera and two parties. The first movie was called "The Three Million Dollar Trial," and its purpose was to show the falseness of money, how greedy it made people and so on. It was rather amteurish but different from any of the other Soviet films that I have seen. It was funny, and didn't try to pick faces expressive of the character of the Russian people, or make pretty pictures of meadows, fields, etc. The make-up on the actors' faces was as plainly to be seen as in a high-school play, and they had a man in it who tried to walk like Charlie Chaplin, which amused me but there was rather good acting in it. I had to sit on a "strapontin," because I got to the theater only ten minutes before the show started. That's one reason I don't like to go to them here. They only let you in at the beginning of the picture, and you have to get there a half-hour before that if you want a decent seat, and I hate to wait around for a movie to start. There is always a buffet in the waiting room, where you can buy tea and expensive and poor pastry

After this movie was over I walked home along a boulevard where some old fortifications used to be. The night was warm, just on the freezing point, and misty. There were crowds of ugly and raucous young people flirting and talking on the benches and groups of young and loud youths trying to pick up girls with bandannas around their heads. The poorer ones go in for these head-pieces, wearing woolen ones in the cold weather and cotton ones in the warmer. A lot of them affect a bright red one, but recently there has been some comment and adverse criticism of the practice as being cheapening and degrading to the sacred Communist color. This griped me. I can't stand having false sentiment attached to a piece of colored rag, and they ought to have sense enough not to do it, since they do away with religion. Also, they shouldn't make you stand up when they play the "Internationale." That is an awful bourgeois and capitalist stunt.

R. K.

David and Robin Kinkead.

RENT IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST BUILDING

—:o:—

To The Editor, of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Thanks are due to the tenant who, in your yesterday's issue brought to the notice of the City Fathers and the authorities concerned that the rents of the I. T. buildings are very high. Certainly they are very high and considering the present depression, they are excessive. For instance, one cannot find the reason why such a high rent is charged, even when the land value has gone down by 30 per cent. A reference to the recent article written by Mr. Gilbert Lodge in his journal will show that the land value has gone down by 30 per cent. Naturally, There should be a fall in the rents too. Even when private landlords have reduced the rents as of their premises are, cannot understand the attitude adopted by the Improvement Trust authorities. It is the duty of the Trust to be helpful to the citizens, but instead of this, they are fleecing them. If they really mean to act up to the name they have adopted and call themselves the "Bombay City Improvement Trust" then they owe it to themselves to be just to the POOR PAID Clerks by reducing the rents of their tenements substantially, as had been done by other land-lords in various parts of the city.

Other things that the Trust should take into consideration are:—

1. Were there any vacant rooms in previous years as there are at present?—No.

2. Were there any instances where the authorities found it difficult to recover the rent? No.

3. Have any tenants left the rooms without paying the rent of their Matunga estates? (Cottages, 2 and 3 room tenements) No.

Above all, when the Trust fixed the rents of these rooms in the beginning, they had allowed 33 per cent for probable vacancies and un-recoverable rents. This 33 per cent is included in the rent they are at present charging. As it will be seen, the Trust had no occasion to write off any amount as not recoverable from the above tenements, and one would like to know what became of the 33 per cent they collected for the probable vacancies?

Again, the annual expenditure on these buildings are very negligible. Only white washing and weeding are done once in a year.

Lastly I wish to add, that the authorities should take into consideration that the present depression has very badly told on the clerical staff who are the chief occupants of these quarters.

In the face of the above facts will the New Chief Officer come to the help of the Poor-Paid Clerks?

"A TENANT."

Matunga Feb. 4.

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OLDEST & CHEAPEST SCHEMES
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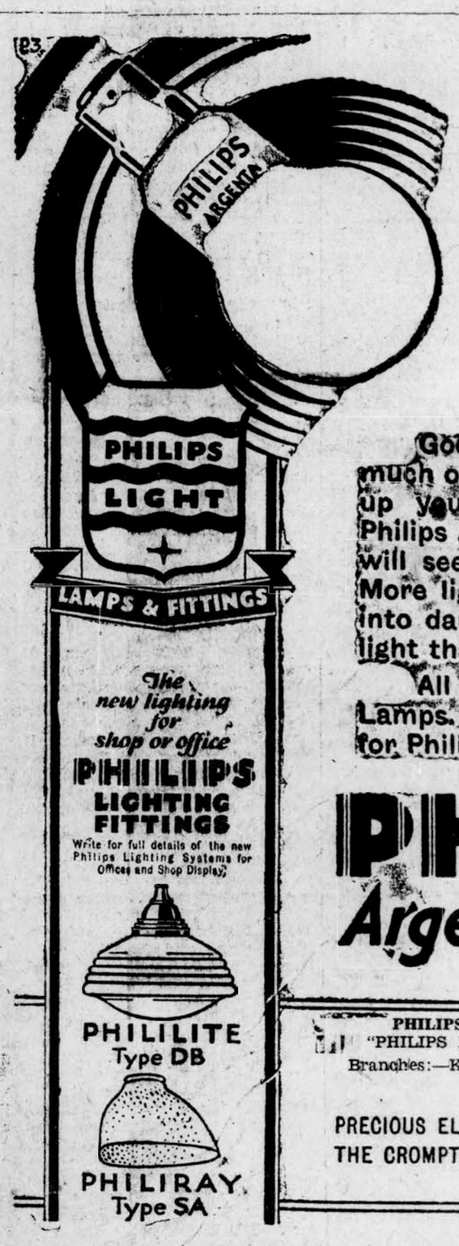

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Three Grand Concerts

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At BLAVATSKY LODGE HALL, French Bridge, Chowpatty on SATURDAY, 7-2-31, at 5 P. M. and on SUNDAY, 8-2-31 at 9 A. M. in the morning. AND

DADAR DHURU HALL (near B.B. C.I. Rly Station) on SUNDAY, At 4-30 P. M.

ADMISSION FEES: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. (No Tax).

Ticket will be reserved at SHRI SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA, near Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay.

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

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MOTION PICTURE'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT!

War is not all shot and shell!

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Now you can see Erich Maria Remarque's world-famous book in all its emotional power, transferred to the talking screen with an amazing fidelity —without one iota of compromise to "movie" tradition. Come and see the human side of war as seen through the eyes of Youth.

With Louis Wolheim, Lewis Ayres, John Wray. Adaptation and dialogue by Maxwell Anderson and George Abbott. A CARL LAEMMLE, Jr. Production. Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE. Presented by CARL LAEMMLE.

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GLOBE CINEMA

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Daily 4 shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.

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The greatest sacrifice of a woman for the man he loved. To him she was no more than other girls—a mere accident but to her he was everything. An artful epic of the mystic East. Tears and Laughs.

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A tropic tale of Oriental Love and an Occidental adventurer of an U. S. Navy. You will be deeply moved at the tremendous sacrifice of a man, in Moroccan background and in waters of ...st River. Scenes that will thrill and delight you

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Saturdaay, 7th at 8-30 P.M.

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Please do see our JACKIE COOGAN RAM in

To-day 2 Shows at 3-30 and 6-30 P.M.

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See This Marathi Stage-Talkie at Cinema Rates!

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1931.

PANDIT MOTILAL PASSES AWAY

INDIA'S MASTERFUL LEADER.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, WHO DIED ON FRIDAY MORNING.

India's Masterful Leader

—:o:—

A Nation In Mourning

TWO DAYS' HARTAL IN BOMBAY

Tribute To The Memory Of Departed Leader

Feb. 6.

A telephone message from Lucknow says that Pandit Motilal Nehru Expired at 6-40 A. M.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.
(8-50. A. M.)

Sjt. Mohan Lal Saxena has sent the following wire from Lucknow to the "Bombay Chronicle":—

"Deeply regret Pandit Motilalji expired this Morning Please inform all in City."

—:o:—

VOLUNTARY HARTAL IN CITY

—:o:—

Complete Suspension Of Business

No greater tribute to the memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru could have been paid by Bombay than the most striking and voluntary hartal that was observed throughout the city.

News of the death of the great leader reached Bombay at about 10 a.m. and within half an hour, the whole city was astir. Shops and markets in every locality closed their doors in quick succession and by noon there was entire suspension of business.

The whole city was in mourning. The mill-workers walked out of the factories and joined in the homage to the departed leader The Municipal schools and most of the private and Government schools also observed hartal.

TRAM SERVICE SUSPENDED.

The general hartal also affected tram and motor bus service. Crowds of demonstrators assembled at street-corners and persuaded tram and bus passengers to alight and go on foot as a mark of mourning. The appeals evoked ready response with the result that tram and bus traffic along Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Grant Road and Tardeo had to be entirely suspended.

ALL CINEMAS CLOSE.

The marked feature of the hartal was that it was absolutely voluntary and not a single case of rowdyism or violence was reported.

With the suspension of tram traffic the police came out with lathis and posted themselves at short distances on Girgaum and Kalbadevi Road. Their presence was hardly necessary as throughout the behaviour of the crowds peaceful.

At Kalbadevi the police made a light lathi charge to disperse the crowd that had surrounded the Babu Genu memorial.

All the Cinemas and theatres in the city put up boards intimating that they would be closed in honour of the death of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru.

ALLAHABAD IN MOURNING

—:o:—

References In High Court

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

The news of the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru spread rapidly and was received with greatest regret. All Courts, schools and institutions were closed. At the High Court, references were made of the great ability and personality of the deceased by Mr. Iqbal Ahmad, Dr. M. L. Agarwalla and Mr. Bajpai on behalf of the Bar. The Chief Justice and the Judges associated themselves with the remarks of Sir Grimwood Mears who referred to the deceased's great ability as a lawyer, charm of manners and gift of humour, and said that the late Pandit has left behind him very great reputation in this Court, and offered condolescences of the Bench to the bereaved family. Large crowds are assembling to receive the remains, which are coming by car from Lucknow. —A. P. Special.

BEGUM MAHOMED ALI'S GRIEF

Begum Mahomed Ali has sent the following Telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

I arrived this morning and was distressed to hear the news of Pandit Motilal's death. Kindly convey to your mother and all members of your family, my heartfelt condolence.

VISITOR BECOMES MOURNER

—:o:—

Mr. Rangaswami's Message To To Pt. Jawaharlal

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" who arrived here this morning, en route to Lucknow with the object of meeting Pandit Motilal Nehru was almost speechless when the Associated Press Representative conveyed to him the sad news of Pandit Motilal's death at the Railway Station. He sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

"Received the saddest news here enroute Lucknow. The country relies on you, worthy son of a worthy father, to bear the irreparable loss and cherishes the memory of Panditji's national achievement now nearing fruition. Respectfully tender condolences to yourself and all the members of the family."—A. P.

Pandit Nehru's condition took grave turn yesterday evening. He began to sink at midnight and lost consciousness at 4 a.m. Mr. Gandhi was present at bedside when the Panditji passed away.—A. P.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose bereavement is a nation's bereavement.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S TRIBUTE

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"Deeply grieved to receive the sad news. Whole country mourns Panditji's death. Nation can never forget his unequalled record of service and sacrifice in the cause of National freedom. His absence, specially at present juncture is an irreparable loss to India. Every Indian heart goes out to you in your great bereavement. Convey my most heartful condolences to whole family.

BODY TO BE CREMATED IN ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

Pt. Malaviya To Attend Funeral Ceremony

BENARES, Feb. 6.

The news of the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru was received here this morning by telephone and spread throughout the town very quickly. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived in Benares only yesterday morning, is immediately leaving for Allahabad, where the body of the departed leader will be brought for cremation. A complete hartal is being observed. Educational institutions including the Benares Hindu University will also be closed. Many persons are starting for Allahabad to attend the funeral.—A. P.

SIRDAR SULLEMAN CASSUM MITHA'S CONDOLENCE MESSAGE.

—:o:—

The Hon. Sirdar Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, has sent the following message of condolence to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru at Lucknow.:—

"Deeply regret (to hear the) sad news (of your) revered father's death. Accept (my) heartfelt condolence."

Regret In Official Circles

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The city of Delhi has gone into mourning over the death of Pandit Motilal. Hartal is being observed. Political and official circles regret the untimely death of Panditji.—A. P.

"DIED BUT NOT DEAD"

—:o:—

Dr. Mahmud Interviewed

Dr. Syed Mahmood, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee arrived in Bombay on Friday morning. Interviewed by the representative of the "Chronicle" he said:—

"Pandit Motilal Nehru was like a father to me.

I arrived here this morning from Allahabad and heard the terrible news as hour later. I am so overwhelmed with grief that it is impossible for me to say anything at this moment.

I cannot believe that Pandit Motilal Nehru is dead. He lives and shall ever live through his great work and unparalleled sacrifices for the cause of his motherland. His one wish was to see India free. Let us make up our mind to win freedom for our country. No waiting, no hesitation, no discussion."

A NATIONAL CALAMITY

—:o:—

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in a statement to the Press says:

Pandit Motilal Nehru's death, I regard as a national calamity, at this juncture. Although he dies full of honours and years, I have no doubt that the country needed his statesmanlike guidance for at least a few years more, and in particular, for the next few months. I have my own vivid recollections of the extremely capable manner in which Pandit Motilal Nehru held his own in the Assembly from 1924 to 1929, and although we did not belong to the same party and were at times opposed to each other, there is no doubt that he impressed everybody there with his extreme patriotism and exceptional ability to lead his party, even though in a minority in the Assembly, in a manner which could not be taken exception to. The loss is of course, of the Nehru family first, but it is shared by the country at large and the thoughts of every one will go out to Mrs. Motilal Nehru and to the family, in this hour of their personal bereavement.

ANAND BHUVAN:—The residence of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE TO MRS. NEHRU

—:o:—

DELHI, Feb. 6.

H. E. the Viceroy's Private Secretary has telegraphed to Mrs. Motilal Nehru as follows:—

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin regret to learn the sad news of your husband's death and send you and your family a message of sincere sympathy and sorrow.

"MARTYR TO A CAUSE"

—:o:—

Mr. Chagla's Tribute

Motilalji's death is a terrible blow—all the more terrible at a time when India could ill spare his deep and burning patrotism or his wise and unerring statemanship.

I had the honour to know him well and at Lucknow where he so brillantly presided over the fortunes of the Nehru report all those who worked with him realised what a great patriot he was, how completely free from the slightest tinge of communalism and how passionately devoted to the cause of freedom.

He died in harness a martyr to a cause which he had made all his own. No man living today has his personality or his charm. He was verily a prince among men and like a prince he dominated all who came in contract with him.

IRREPARABLE LOSS

—:o:—

Khilafat Committee Secretary's Condolence

Maulana Irfan, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"I have been shocked to learn the news of Pandit Motilal's untimely death which is an irreparable loss to the country. Kindly accept my sincere condolence.

"CHRONICLE" STAFF'S CONDOLENCE

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi has sent the following condolence message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

Deeply distressed news of Panditji's death. India loses masterful leader. Kindly accept, on behalf of self and colleagues of Chronicle and convey to your family, our heartfelt condolence

"HIS REMARKABLE EQUIPOISE"

—:o:—

Dr. Fredoon Dadachanji's Tribute

Pandit Motilalji's death comes as a great calamity to Mother India. One of India's greatest patriots, with legal acumen of the very highest order, he presided over the deliberations of the Nehru Committee with conspicuous ability. At this juncture, his presence was most needed, when India's fortune is in the balance. His was a personality that could ride calmly above the storm, with a rmarkable equipoise. All the friends of India will mourn the passing away of this venerable and revered leader of India.

SACRIFICED HIS ALL FOR THE COUNTRY

—:o:—

In a statement to the Press, Mr. J. K. Mehta says:—

In the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the country has lost a great national leader who piloted the affairs during some of the most strenuous times in our modern history. A man of dauntless courage and conviction, he sacrificed his all for the sake of the country. He was a great fighter and his capacity for leadership was shown at its best, while he led the Swarajist forces in the Assembly against the serried phalanx of the bureaucracy. India is always unfortunate to lose her leaders at the crucial moment. It is a disaster that just while we are on the eve of momentous events, Pandit Motilalji should pass

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Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay